relations Benking

No. 34,420

LONDON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1993

istration is facing a vexing problem: The U.S. economy is still growing, but most of the rest of the world is not. And unless those economies start moving faster. American economic expansion will continue to be re-

Over the past year, U.S. economic growth, modest as it has been, bas outstripped that of all other major industrial nations. As a result, the United States is paying a price in terms of lost export sales and dampened growth

Japan is caught in a serious recession, and Canadian growth has been too weak to dent

other countries have been rising, reflecting the differences in growth.

In the 12-month period ended in June, for example, the U.S. economy grew 2.9 percent, according to the Commerce Department. During that period, exports of U.S. goods and services increased 4 percent while ares are adjusted for inflation.

into higher gear emerged Wednesday as or-ders for long-lived factory goods posted a second straight monthly increase in September, the first back-to-back advance in nearly

While the overall rise was just seven-tenths of 1 percent, analysts said the Commerce Department report reflected a sur-

prisingly strong performance, especially for civilian capital goods.

Third-quarter data on the U.S. gross domestic product are due on Thursday, and are expected to be reasonably upbeat. Market forecasts range widely between a 1.9 and a 3.5 percent gain, following a gain of 1.9 percent in the second quarter.

The faster rise of imports bad little to do with the competitiveness of American companies but a lot to do with the faster growth of the U.S. economy.

of the U.S. economy.

Take Western Europe. In the first half of 1992, the United States had a \$5.2 billion urplus with that part of the world. A year

surplus with that part of the world. A year later, that surplus bad turned into a \$2.3 billion deficit, a swing of \$7.5 billion.

In the case of Germany, the United States had a trade deficit in the first half of 1992 and it grew by \$1.2 billion. A surplus in trade with France became a deficit of \$300 million. In Britain, where growth was not so weak, the U.S. surplus of \$1.8 billion was only slightly smaller. only slightly smaller.

Overall, had the market for U.S. exports been stronger and the U.S. trade deficit not worsened from second quarter of 1992 to the second quarter of this year, the U.S. economy would have grown by 3.6 percent instead of the actual 2.9 percent.

At the same time, however, week demand.

At the same time, however, weak demand abroad has helped keep down world commodity prices, and many foreign producers eager to sell their goods and services in the United States have been lowering their

From the standpoint of U.S. jobs, the spread between economic growth at home and ahroad seems to be on the verge of widening. Many forecasters, including those in the Clinton administration, expect growth to average around 3 percent from the middle of this year to the end of 1994. Prospects for most of the other industrial

nations are far less rosy. In Germany, for example, the central bank has been slow to cut rates because inflation has been running over 4 percent, more than double what it is willing to tolerate. Last week, rates were lowered by half a

See GROWTH, Page 11

Uphill Route for U.S. In Slow-Growth World

Recession Elsewhere Cuts Exports And Clouds Prospects for Recovery

By John M. Berry

WASHINGTON -- The Clinton admin-

an unemployment rate hovering over 11
percent. But the current picture and the
prospects are worse in most of Western
Europe, in the opinion of a number of ana-

The U.S. unemployment rate has been falling for more than a year while rates in

The slow growth elsewhere in the industrial world has affected the U.S. economy through the channel of trade. Economists refer to it as an "income" effect. When one nation's economy or income grows faster than that of another country, the first na-tion's trade balance is likely to suffer and that of the second to improve.

imports jumped 9.9 percent, after both fig-More evidence of an economy shifting

Canada Vote Raises New **Doubts for Trade Pact**

ESTABLISHED 1887

Chrétien Insists Accord Be Renegotiated Even if U.S. Passage Is at Risk

By Anne Swardson and Charles Trueheart

Washington Post Service
TORONTO — Jean Chretien, who will become Canada's prime minister next week-strongly realfirmed his commitment to renego-tiating portions of the North American Free Trade Agreement, saying Wednesday that the fact that the U.S. Congress is about to vote on

the pact "is their business, not nune."

In his first press conference since winning an overwhelming majority for his Liberat Party in elections Monday, Mr. Chretien said his posi-tion on the pact "remains the same" as during the campaign. For nearly a year, Mr. Chrètien has called for reworking sections of the accord between Canada, the United States and Mexi-

Various factions in the party that will form Canada's next government have suggested there are ways Mr. Cbretien's concerns can be met without interfering with congressional de-hate on the pact or on its scheduled implemen-tation, on Jan, 1. Mr. Chretien is unlikely to risk souring relations with the United States over the issue, experts inside and outside the party have said.

But Mr. Chretien, whose government has not yet taken the final legal step to incorporate the pact into Canadian law, did not sound concilia-tory. His position favoring renegotiation, he said, was laid out in his party's policy docu-ment, a red-covered tome that Mr. Chretien waved about during many of his campaign

"Probably there was a copy in Washington of that book." Mr. Chrètien said. Congressional opponents of the pact bave seized on Mr. Chrètien's desire to rewrite some of it to bolster their search for "no" votes who the pact comes up for approval on Nov. 17.
President Bill Clinton and White House aides say there is no reason to renegotiate the pact, and have emphasized their belief that Mr. Chre-

tien supports the accord.
Indeed, the Liberals have never called for changes in the fundamental goal of the treaty: reductions in tariff and other trade barriers to ereate a giant open market of 360 million con-sumers. Rather, their concerns are with what the pact does not say. Neither it nor the existing bilateral free-trade agreement between Canada and the United States includes unfair-trading rules covering governmental subsidies of exports and below-cost "dumping" of exports.

Mr. Chretien and many other Canadians believe the United States has used the temporary mechanisms set up to deal with those issues to harass Canada over such exports as wheat, steel, pork and lumber. In addition, the Liberals have problems with the pact's protections

for Mexico's energy industry.

Mr. Chrètien said that in their telephone conversation Tuesday, be and President Clinton agreed to discuss the pact when they met in Scattle on Nov. 19, two days after the scheduled vote in Congress. He gave no hint of when he might take the final step of making the agree-ment law, saving only. "No law is effective until proclaimed *

Before his press conference Wednesday morning Mr. Chretien met with Ramon John Hnatyshyn, Canada's governor-general and Queen Elizabeth II's personal representative, who formally asked the Liberal leader to form the next government. The transfer of power. Mr. Chrétien said, would take place next Thursday or Friday.

In the meantime, Mr. Chrétien must choose See CANADA, Page 5

Trib Index

Luxembourg Rejects BCCI Payout

MOURNING IN ULSTER — Sarah Begley, center, whose son Thomas, 22, an Irish Republican Army guerrilla, was killed Saturday in a Belfast shop while planting a bomb that killed nine others, being supported during her son's funeral in Belfast on Wednesday. Page 5.

Ruling Pushes Compensation for Creditors Far Into Future

New York Times Service LONDON - An appeals court in Luxembourg rejected a key part of the liquidation plan for the failed Bank of Credil & Commerce International on Wednesday, throwing into dis-array efforts to compensate the institution's 550,000 depositors and other creditors.

The ruling came as a shock to depositors and to the bank's court-appointed liquidators, Touche Ross & Co., which had previously won approval for the plan from regulators and courts in Britain and the Cayman Islands where portions of the fraud-ridden institution were based.

The decision effectively unraveled an agreement between Touche Ross and the majority shareholder of BCCl, the government of Abu Dhabi. Under the plan Abu Dhabi would have paid \$1.7 billion into a fund to compensate the bank's creditors, enabling them to get back an creditors had supported the plan.

estimated 30 cents on the dollar. As one of the bank's biggest creditors, Abu Dhabi would have in effect paid itself a portion of the funds. The Court of Appeal in Luxembourg rejected the plan on the basis that it did not treat all creditors equally — those who did not agree to release Abu Dhabi from further legal hability would not be eligible — and because of concerns about the legality under Luxembourg law of the provision for Abu Dhabi to make a recovery as a creditor from the fund.

Executives at Touche Ross said the plan bad Abn Dhahi, and was part of a strategy to get as much money back into the hands of creditors as quickly as possible. The court decision, they said, will delay any payoul to depositors for years, and might ultimately leave them with far

less than the plan anticipated.
In nonbinding votes last year, 93 percent of

"A large number of creditors are going to be very upset indeed," said Brian Smouha, a member of the liquidation team at Touche Ross. Most of the creditors are in Britain, Luxem-bourg and Abu Dhabi, with others scattered all over the world.

To recover additional funds, Touche Ross has launched a wave of litigation against various individuals and companies linked to BCCL.
They include Price Waterhouse, the bank's former auditors; the Bank of England, one of its primary regulators, and Sheik Khalid bin Mahlouz of Saudi Arabia, a former director of the bank. Those suits, which are seeking a total of more than \$20 billion, are not likely to be resolved for years.

In a statement, the Abu Dhabi shareholders said they regretted the court decision.

The creditors "will be the losers," the statemenl read. "They have lost their only opportunity for a timely payment."

to the UN war crimes tribunal set up to try

The Croatian forces beld off UN Protection

Force troops from entering Stuptui Do for three

days while they systematically looted, burned

and blew up all but three of the village's houses

They raped the women, built small pyres to burn the bodies of some of their victims while burning others inside their homes, bauled away

many of the men and locked them up with other

prisoners in two schoolhouses in Vares, accord-

See MASSACRE, Page 5

cases from the former Yugoslavia.

Horror in a 'Cleansed' Bosnian Village

By David B. Ottaway

STUPNI DO, Bosnia-Herzegovina - The three middle-aged women lay bunched together in the door of the storage room crawl space in the smoldering ruins of their home. Their heads were lying against each other and their arms

were intertwined as they met death.

They had been shot repeatedly. One had had lier throat slit as well just to be sure. Around them were piles of potatoes, pumpkins and peers that they had been storing for the winter. The charred remains of at least a dozen other nen, women and children lay scattered about

the smoking ruins of the 52 houses that once made up this Muslim mountain village 65 kiloneters north of Sarajevo. On Saturday, it was the scene of Bosnia's latest ghastly massacre and example of "ethnic

cleansing," the systematic driving of people from their homes and villages. Eighteen months after the start of the unending Bosnian tragedy, massacres begun by the

Bosnian Serbs to create their own "ethnically pure" republic continue unabated. Most of those now occurring involve Bosnian

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service
LISINSK, Russia — Two decades ago, as

part of a great Soviet campaign to conquer the vist and hostile north, this desolate oil town

began - against all odds and logic - on boggy.

frigid swampland just below the Arctic Circle.

harsh economic realities have made a mockery

of such Soviet hubris. Like thousands of com-munities across Russia's northland, Usinsk is

slowly being bled of its population, its future

and its faith in itself. After more than a century

of colonization northward, under czars and

ing come north to make a killing and then go

home, now find themselves stranded like sol-

diers behind enemy lines. They and millions of

other northerners cannot live decently where

they are; nor can they afford to return to

"I gave all my young years to the north," said Lyubov Davidova, 49, a mother of four who moved here from Ukraine. "Our children grew

up without fruit, without vegetables. Now, like

everyone, I would like to die in my homeland.

The dilemma of Russia's north helps frame.

the political battles now consuming Moscow, as

President Boris N. Yeltsin tries to wrestle his

central Russia.

But now we can't escape."

But many of Usinsk's 45,000 residents, hav-

Central Committees. Russia is in retreat.

Today, harsh Arctic conditions and equally

Frozen in Russia's North

Climate and Ruble Woes Ensnare a City

Croatian and Muslim forces, former allies who have turned into bitter enemies and are now battling for territory in central and southwest-

ern Bosnia. The razing of Stupni Do, n remote mountain village far from the fighting until Saturday, was perpetrated by Bosnian Croatian soldiers from the nearby town of Vares who allegedly were seeking revenge for the loss to Muslim forces on Oct. 21 of a hamlet of 25 peasants called Kop-

Those who did this are not soldiers, they are scum," said Brigadier Angus Ramsay, chief of staff of the UN Protection Force in Bosnia, who was seething with rage as he addressed a few reporters who visited Stupni Do on

This is not war," he added. "This is a war crime. Those who have done this thing will one

day answer for it." A spokesman for the Bosnian Croatian forces in Mostar said: "It seems that there was a massacre committed at Stupni Do but not of

the size that was reported earlier." Brigadier Ramsay said that the UN com-mand had decided to collect evidence to present

nation toward elections for a new parliament

Usinsk and similar towns are beyond the

quick rescue of anyone -democrat or dictator,

socialist or free-market reformer - and they

will remain a costly problem for whoever rules

Russia for years to come. Moscow's vision of

taming the wild north is in tatters: too expen-

sive to maintain, but too far along to abandon.

the Usinsk area is also falling, construction has

ground to a halt and thousands of Usinsk's

residents are working at half speed or not at all.

Yet most of them, their years of savings wiped

out by inflation, cannot afford to move or buy

Many are stuck, and the government is stuck,

100, subsidizing such follies as a cattle farm just

below the Arctic Circle and a bread factory

built for a population of more than 120,000, the

teachers are fleeing, leaving grand hospitals understaffed and comprehensive schools in-

complete. Youths in the region, guaranteed at

complete. Yourns in the region, guaranteed at least an escape in Soviet days, are no longer taught in all subjects required for college entrance examinations and thus are condemned

to remain in their villages.
Food and fuel are in short supply, and stories

See RUSSIA, Page 5

Here as throughout the north, doctors and

city Usinsk was supposed to have become.

apartments in central Russia.

With investment declining, oil production in

scheduled for Dec. 12.

Leaves Asians a Bit Jittery By Michael Richardson International Herold Tribune SINGAPORE — After fretting for

America's Economic Embrace

months that the Clinton administration might put the United States on a course of retreat from Asia, countries in the region are now concerned that they could become locked in an American economic embrace that will divide them from Europe and weaken the global trading system.

Asian analysts and officials say this concern has been prompted by recent U.S. moves to place Asia ahead of Europe on America's scale of strategic priorities after a spate of conflicts between Washington and European nations over trade and security

Most Fast Asian countries welcome the reaffirmation of American economic and security engagement in the region. But they are wary of indications that the United States may try to use the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, formed in 1989.

as a lever against Europe or as an alternative growth center should negotiations to liberalize world trade fail to reach an agreement by the Dec. 15 deadline.

Closer cooperation with the Asia-Pacific region "is rapidly moving to the top of the Clinton administration's policy agenda," said Ippei Yamazawa, professor of economics at Hitotsubashi University in Tokyo. The challenge is to make the Asia-Pacific economy a source of strength for a liberal international system without discriminating against nonregional nations."
Next month in Scattle, Mr. Clinton will

convene the first summit of Asia-Pacific leaders to lay the basis for a trans-Pacific economic community. And Warren M. Christopher, the U.S. secretary of state, recently told The Washington Post that Western Europe was "no longer the dominant

area of the world" for the United States. Underlining the rise of Asian economic

See TRADE, Page 11

Kiosk

Little Relief for Air France Passengers Dow Jones

Air France ground personnel decided Wednesday to continue their strike over the state airline's restructuring plan, saying they wanted further guarantees from the govern-

The carrier offered limited service from Charles de Gaulle International Airport north of Paris, with 18 overseas flights. Additional flights left from airports in Brussels and French provincial cities. The domestic carrier Air Inter returned to normal service following the walkout by its employees Tuesday.

Foreign airlines operated normally at both Charles de Gaulle and Orly International Airport, south of Paris, officials said. (Page 2)

Seoul Backs U.S. Bid

the South Korean government for a comprehensive settlement between the United States and North Korea that eventually could include diplomatic relations and a lifting of economic sanctions, a U.S. official says. (Page 5)

The White House has gained support from

Down Down 0.52% 3.664.66 110.11 3,664.66 110.11 The Dollar 1.48 108.285

General News

Egyptian gumman's motives remained unclear in the killing of three foreigners in Cairo. Page 2. Britain sees big "gap" remaining over elections in the Hong Kong negotiations. Page 4. Mayors derided Washington for asking for Nadonal Guardsmen in crime wave.

Book Review

In Tokyo, See-Through Trash Bags Reveal Too Much

The Associated Press

President Bill Clinton delivering his health plan to Congress on Wednesday. Page 3.

TOKYO - In what is probably the world's most orderly big city, a new rule is provoking something perilously close to open "I do not like this idea at all." said Hideko Matsuda, a

housewife. "Really" — she paused and glanced around — "really, not at all." In polite Japan, those are fighting words. The target of the ire is a requirement that residents put their

household trash in transparent bags with nametags on them. The new system, which was to bave started earlier this month, is meant to encourage people to separate burnable and nonburnable garbage, which they are already supposed to be

But the plan prompted such a storm of protest that city

authorities are offering a three-month grace period on using about the plan. When it was unveiled, an irate citizen inspected the new bare-all bags. And they now say filling in the name

The controversy spotlights the scope of garbage problems in Tokyo, which generates about 3.5 million tons of trash a year. That's enough to fill the 55,000-seat Tokyo Dome a dozen

Landfills are filling fast, and incinerators are overtaxed and wearing out. With Japan's penchant for elaborate packaging and its love of disposable items, authorities are desperate for ways to cut down the volume of trash.

We have been asking people for cooperation," said Hajime Shoji, bead of the city's sanitation division. "but our intentions haven't been well-understood. That's why we have to be a little more forceful in asking for their cooperation."

Mr. Shoji has received a firsthand taste of public sentiment

Mr. Sboji's household trash and sent him a postcard scolding him for lapses in separating burnable and nonburnable items.

The city logged about 600 complaints about the new trash plan last month, mostly from people who complained that it was an invasion of privacy. Last week, a retailers' group joined the fray, saying customers were unhappy because the new trash bags are more expensive than the old black plastic ones or the discarded shopping bags that some people use.

Mr. Shoji says the idea was simply to make people think twice about putting a plastic bottle in with paper trash. Efficient separation of burnable trash saves wear and tear on the incinerators and space in landfills. Sanitation officials are fanning out around town, holding

See TRASH, Page 4









Romanians Revile, Attack, then Blame Gypsies

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

HADARENI, Romania - Charred remains of houses line the Transylvanian road between Turgu Mures and Cluk, which passes through this village. They are reminders of the

violence that ravaged it one month ago.

Less noticeable are other dwellings that at a glance look like the ordinary peasant home of this impoverished country—windows broken, doors awry, dilapidoed but inhabitable. able. Their real devastation is apparent only to those who

The tall crucifix in front of the house where Petru Cruia Lecatus, his wife and their six children live still leans precariously, after having been reset in the ground from which it had been uprooted. All the windows are smashed. Inside, only the heavy wooden furniture has survived. The television set is a hollow case, and the tall tile stove has been hammered to bits. Behind the house, the family's three overage cars stand wrecked

The worst of the devastation is not to be seen. The four young men who were killed, including two nephews of Mr. acatus's and their brother-in-taw, have been buried.

They died on Sept. 20, when the resentment of ethnie Romanians and Hungarians against the Gypsies who live among them exploded into a racial battle and lynching. It was one of many eruptions in Romania since the overthrow

Act of Political Terror,

Gunman's Motive Remains Unclear

In Killing of 3 Foreigners in Cairo

New York Times Service CAIRO - It remained unclear

Wednesday whether a man who

nessmen and a prominent French

jurist Tuesday night in a Cairo botel was a Muslim militant or suffer-

ing from mental illness, Interior Ministry officials said.

The assailant, Sabir Abou Ila, 28,

described as a deranged musician,

fired a revolver at a group of for-

eigners who were dining in the lux-ury Semiramis Intercontinental Hotel, killing three people and wounding three, the officials said.

. The Interior Ministry, in a state-

ment, did not mention any motives

table in a hotel restaurant over-

looking the Nile, ordered a drink,

and then asked for directions to the

men's room. Moments later he re-

turned and shot his victims, ac-

cording in Andrew Quinlan, gener-

The uitack dealt a major blow to

A spokesman for the U.S. Em-

bassy identified the two American

victims as Coby Hoffman, 47, of

Edison, New Jersey, and Robert L. Guldi, 47, of Rahway, New Jersey. The attack also claimed the life

of Fernand Bouland, 45, a leading French jurist and former dean of

law at Aix-En-Provence University

to Cairo as consultants for a sub-

sidiary of Brooklyn Union Gas

Company. They were meeting with

the government to discuss a feasi-bility study to build a natural gas

pipeline from Egypt to Israel, according to a company spokesman

criticized by Arabs as racist.

vative covers in the future.

PARIS - Air France ground

staff voted Wednesday to press

ahead with a strike that in nine

days has crippled French air traf-

Airport voted to continue the stop-page until they received written

guarantees that an austerity plan

E

Ā

Personnel at Charles de Gaulle

contacted by telephone.

The two Americans had traveled

government assertions that violence against tourists had been

al manager of the hotel,

brought under control.

Mr. Abou Ila had sat down at a

for the attack.

shot and killed two American busi-

Or of a Disturbed Mind?

Interior Ministry officials de-scribed Mr. Abou lia as mentally unstable, adding that he had been

expelled from national military ser-

vice after being found medically

unfit. They said he had undergone

psychiatric treatment in a military

The official Al Ahram newspa-

The state-controlled Al Gomhouriya newspaper reported that during his interrogation Mr. Abou

fla said he had acted in revenge for

the killings of Muslim children,

the rape of women and the destruc-tion of mosques" in Bosnia-Herze-

The Interior Ministry officials

Muslim militants have killed for-

eign tourists as part of their campaign to topple the government and impose a strict Islamic state.

The attacks on foreign tourists, in

said they were still investigating the

possibility that the crime was polit-

ically motivated.

open spaces.

The Swiss Try to Lighten Up

But Arabs Are Not Amused

GENEVA - Telephone company executives are scrambling to

The cartoon-style cover depicts two Arabs, dressed in robes,

Instead of drawing smiles, the cover prompted protests from Arab

exclaiming about "transparent gasoline" as they stand by their luxury car in front of the city's landmark, a 120-meter-high fountain.

diplomatic missions that it stereotyped Arabs.

"We are trying to find a solution that would cover up the

offending drawing." said Claude Gisiger, a spokesman for the PTT, the state-owned telecommunications company. He said the company

was considering putting a new cover on a limited number of

directories that would be sent to people who complained about the

original.

The PTT president, Dieter Syz, has apologized for his company's

unwitting gaffe, which was described as an attempt to change the

PTT's image. Mr. Gisiger said the PTT would stick to more conser-

find a new cover for the Geneva phone directory, which has been

battle cry, as he fired.

hospital.

Interviews with officials and Gypsy leaders in Bucharest as well as with local officials and Gypsy families and the investigating chief prosecutor in Tirgu Mures, the county seat, produced agreement on these basic facts:

In an altercation that began at a bus stop on the highway, dozens of ethnic Romanians attacked four Gypsics. While fleeing, one of the Gypsies fatally wounded an attacker with a knife. The Gypsies took refuge in a house across the road. The pursuers, who by then numbered most of the non-Gypsy population of about 750 ethnic Romanians and Hungarians, sprayed the house with gasoline and set it aflame. Three Gypsies were lynched as they tried to flee; the fourth

managed to escape. The crowd then went on a rampage. Thirteen Gypsy homes were burned to the ground; four more were wrecked and ransacked. Most of the Gypsy population of about 130

They began returning gradually in subsequent days, to live in fear in their damaged homes, like the Lacatus family. Four-families have not returned, Mayor Gheorghe Gabudean said, because they were "very bad."

"The people of Hadareni don't want those families," he No one has been arrested for the killings, arson and

of the Communist government nearly four years ago allowed some long-repressed feelings to come into the open.

destruction in Hadareni, although two village policemen witnessed them and said they had been powerless to interwitnessed them and said they had been powerless to intervene, and many Gypsies have identified neighbors who took part. "We see them every day, but we say nothing to each other," said Florina Lacatus, 21, who with her brothers and sisters watched from the garden while neighbors smashed

> "The police have identified six or seven persons who took part in the lynching and destruction," said Petru Dan, the investigating prosecutor in his office in Tugu Mures. "But almost the whole village participated in the crimes. So it isn't right to arrest only some of the guilty. We should arrest them

Differences in the accounts of the Hadareni conflict mainly concern its origin. Ethnic Romanians contend that the Gypsies provoked the fight; Gypsies say it was started by the others. The government asserted that the ethnic Romanian was killed "in cold blood"; Gypsies say the killer, who was among those who were lynched, acted in self-defense.

The differences are consistent with a pattern in official and newspaper reporting. The accounts always lay blame for the outbreak of violence on Gypsies. Such is the case in an internal report, on 16 recent incidents, by the chief prosecutor in the human rights section of the Supreme Court to the government's secretary-general, Viorel Hrebenciuc, who also heads the newly formed Council on Ethnic Minorities.

Turks' Homes Hit in Germany

SAARBRUCKEN, Germany — The police said Wednes-day that they suspected far-right thugs of carrying out two arson attacks overnight on houses inhabited mainly by Turks in the southwestern town of Saarbrücken.

Five people suffered from smoke inhalation, but more than 20 were rescued unhurt by the fire fighters. At least 30 people have died since late 1990 in a wave of attacks against foreigners, often carried out by neo-Nazis.

The police said heating oil stolen from a nearby apartment building may have been used in the attacks. The arsonists probably entered the buildings through the cellars.

WORLD BRIEFS

German Sues Over Tainted Blood

BONN (AP) - In the first civil lawsuit in Germany arising from a tainted-blood scandal, a 13-year-old hemophiliac is seeking I million Deutsche marks in damages from a drug company, saying that he contracted the AIDS virus in 1989 from the company's contaminated

The company, Biotest Pharma, said Wednesday that it had become a scapegoat for the government's botched handling of one of the worst health scandals in Germany since World War II. The company said that it recalled tainted plasma in 1990, and that hospital records do not always show which patients got transfusions from the tainted lot. Inadequate Health Ministry regulations are to blame for this, company officials said.

Health Minister Horst Sechofer reported Oct. 6 that government officials had covered up 373 cases of blood contaminated by the virus that causes AIDS, but a spokesman for the Hemophiliacs Society said that the number may be much larger. And some doctors say that the government still has not reassured Germans that the blood supply is safe. Because of bureaucratic confusion, they say, it remains unclear whether all the

Paris Says It Stands Fast on Terrorism

tainted blood was recalled.

PARIS (Reuters) — France's foreign minister said Wednesday that Paris would not be intimidated by threats and the kidnapping Sunday of three consular officials into easing its opposition to terrorism by Muslim fundamentalists in Algeria.

Foreign Minister Alain Juppé told the legislature that France backed the Algerian government against the Islamic militants but had encouraged Algiers to institute political and economic reforms.

He announced security measures to protect French citizens in Algeria and confirmed that France was encouraging expatriate workers there to send their families bome. Italy's state energy group, ENI, has told the families of its 120 Italian employees in Algeria to leave. The British Foreign Office has advised Britons to stay away from Algeria.

Thailand Targets 3 Firms Over Libya

BANGKOK (AFP) — The Thai government has taken action against three companies allegedly involved in assisting Libya to produce chemical weapons, a Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

The United States has warned Thailand that Thai companies were the

principal foreign contractors involved in the production of chemical weapons plants in Libya. The ministry official said that the authorities had shut down two job placement agencies allegedly sending Thais to work in the facilities, and that the owner of an engineering firm involved in Libyan work had been arrested earlier this month. The owner, however, reportedly has been released and plans to continue doing business in Libya.

Witnesses Tell of Burundi Massacres

KARUZI, Burundi (Reuters) — Thousands of people have been massacred in tribal fighting between Burundi's majority Hutu tribe and the minority Tutsis, and much of the countryside has been devastated, witnesses said Wednesday.

Reporters who flew across the country by helicopter saw dozens of bodies scattered about in burned-out villages and farms. A military commander in the northern town of Karuzi said at least 400 people had been killed in surrounding areas. In the village of Banga, refugees showed reporters a ruined building where they said 100 children and women had been incinerated when Hutus herded Tutsis into locked rooms and set the building on fire.

Violence erupted in Burundi on Oct. 21 when mutinous soldiers seized power and murdered President Melchior Ndadaye. The coup attempt crumbled on Monday when army generals disowned the plotters and backed the government of Prime Minister Sylvie Kinigi.

per quoted witnesses as saying that the assailant shouted "God is great," a frequent Muslim militant

A masked fundamentalist reading a statement from Hamas on Wednesday in which the ultimatum of 'open war' was declared on the Israeli Army, unless all radical Palestinian political prisoners and members of the Palestine Liberation Organization were released.

What to Do About Palestinian Diaspora?

By Clyde Haberman New York Times Service

which a Briton, a Swede and a Turk JERUSALEM - For many Palestinians, it have been killed and about two dozen people wounded, have cripis one of the more emotion-laden among the pled the tourism industry, Egypt's many complex issues that have landed on the leading source of hard currency. · Israel-PLO bargaining table. For many Israelis, it is a human time bomb waiting to blow Government officials, wary of up in their faces.

further damage to the tourism in-dustry, played down the attack. Despite these widely differing hopes and Militant followers of Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, a radical fears, Israel and the Palestine Liberation Or-ganization agree that if their month-old ac-cord on Palestinian self-rule is to work, they Egyptian clerie, vowed to attack "American targets" after his detenmust figure out what to do about the huntion in July in the United States. dreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees But the attack Tuesday did not fit living outside the borders of Israel and the the pattern of militant operations. occupied territories.

which have consisted mostly of random gun and bomb attacks in years apart on how many refugees there actually are - let alone what to do about them it is not going to be a matter easily resolved in negotiations to put the self-rule agreement into effect.

Palestinians in particular insist that the issue must be dealt with quickly. It goes, they say, to the heart of long-burning resentments over being displaced from lands they consid-

"For those abroad, it's a very emotional issue," said Hassan Abu Libdeh, a university mathematics professor who has coordinated Palestinian positions on this question in the Middle East peace talks. "If the refugee issue is not taken care of to the satisfaction of the Palestinian people, it could be one of the causes of the next war."

But Israeli officials reject such dire visions. "It's true that this is considered a time bomb, a problem that may explode down the road," said Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin, who represented Israel at recent multinational talks on refugees in Tunis. "Usually, how-

ever, we're quite wrong on this sort of thing." The immediate concern in the negotiations over Palestinian self-rule in the territories is the fate of Arabs who were displaced by the 1967 war from the Gaza Strip and, more

Strikers Vote to Press Demands at Paris Airports

 \bigcirc

de Gaulle voted to continue stop-

pages of 3 hours, 40 minutes during

union, Force Ouvriere, which has

And at a meeting of Air France

them crossed into Jordan.

Not until the territories' final status is negotiated are the two sides supposed to take up the more complicated situation of refugees from the 1948 war. Many tens of thousands of Arabs either fled or were forced to leave their homes in cities and towns that had become part of Israel by the time the fighting stopped in 1949.

How many of those refugees moved to the territories and neighboring Arab countries. living both in and out of camps, is an endur-ing source of dispute. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency, which has tended to refugee needs since the early 1950s, puts the number now at 2.8 million, counting both those who originally left Israel and their de-

But Israeli researchers call this a wildly inflated figure. A Tel Aviv-based group, the Israeli International Institute for Applied Economic Policy Review, says the UN agency started out with exaggerated numbers and then compounded the mistake by overstating the refugees' annual growth rate. It puts the likely number closer to 1.2 million.

Whatever the true figure, Israel says it makes no difference: Those people will not he allowed back to their old homes in Jaffa or Haifa, houses that in many instances were taken over by Jews after 1948.

But Israelis say Arabs have many lands to call their own, Jews nuly nne. Besides, an influx of Arabs would threaten the Jewish character of the country and, before long, the existence of the state, Israelis say.

Some sort of compensation in line with UN resolutions might be discussed, Mr. Beilin said. Other senior of ficials say, however, that Israel might seek compensation of its own for property left behind by hundreds in thousands of Jews who emigrated to the young state in the late 1940s and early 50s from North Africa, and elsewhere in the Middle North Africa and elsewhere in the Middle

depot, preventing employees from

entering. Air France hus drivers at

Mr. Blanc pledged Wednesday

Mr. Blanc, a former president of

Orly were also still on strike.

terminal workers at Charles de that no restructuring would be car-Gaulle, a delegate of the largest ried out without negotiations.

Palestinians acknowledge that it would be

suddenly streaming back abroad to Israeli cities on the Mediterranean coast and in northern Galilee. But it is also not an issue

that they are about to give up on.

The Palestinians who fled from the West Bank and Gaza to Jordan right after the 1967 war fall into a separate category, although they include many people who also were refugees from 1948. As a separate complica-tion, there are as many as 90,000 Palestimans who were kept out of the territories because their Israeli-issued travel visas had expired. And in yet another category are several thousand Palestinians who, for one reason or another, live abroad. For now, the Israelis have focused largely

on this last group. Mr. Beilin recently nounced that 5,000 people would be allowed back into the West Bank and Gaza under an expanded "family reunification" program. Not surprisingly, Palestinians involved in the self-rule negotiations say they are concerned with the much larger number of peo-ple displaced by the 1967 fighting. Here again, however, the figures are disputed.

The Palestinians put the number of people cligible for return at 800,000. A research the economic policy institute in Tel Aviv. Mosbe Efrat, insists that the true figure is

eloser to 250,000. On this score Palestinians agree with Professor Abu Libdeh, adding that the Palestinian entity now taking shape would not have the resources to absorb several hundred thousand people who decided suddenly to go back

"I would doubt that all displaced Palestinians will want to come here to live," he said.
"But we want to establish the principle of their right to return."

The very idea fills many Israelis with dread. They are haunted by the specter of hundreds of thousands of Arabs pouring into the territories, increasing the population there by nearly 50 percent, straining water resources, overwhelming Jewish settlers and increasing security fears.

U.S. Discards Diplomat Who Fought Aidid Role By Daniel Williams

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON —The Clinton 'administration's policy in Somalia has claimed its its first diplomatic

The State Department named a The State Department named a new special envoy Tuesday to replace Robert Gosende, who strongly identified with the discarded polytical wounded. Wednesday when gunder the state of the stat place Robert Gosende, who strong-ly identified with the discarded policy of barring the militia leader, Mohammed Farrah Aidid, from talks on the political future.

The new envoy, Richard Bego-

sian, will oversee U.S. efforts to broker peace talks among Somali factions, while the United States prepares to withdraw its troops from the UN peacekeeping mis-sion. President Bill Clinton has pledged withdrawal by March 31. General Aidid or his representatives are permitted to take part in

future Somali talks, in line with U.S. policies announced after 18 American soldiers were killed in an Oct. 3 battle with his militia. Mr. Gosende embodied the

suspected of ordering attacks on elders Tuesday.

UN peacekeepers, Administration officials have tried to shuffle sole responsibility for the manhunt to the United Nations and Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali.

Australian Caterer Killed men fired at their ear near Mogadi sbu's new port. UN military sources said, according to Agence France-Presse.

Both men were working for a company contracted by the United Nations. The motive for the shooting was

not known, but armed bandits often go on looting sprees in the capital, where cars are in great demand. A UN spokesman, Captain Tim McDavitt, said Mogadishu was rel-

atively quiet overnight.
"It appears that the interclan violence is subsiding," he said. The captain was unsure what stopped the fighting, saying UN forces were

not involved. American commitment to armed pursuit of General Aidid, who is a well and was stopped by clan

TRAVEL UPDATE

A one-day general strike in Italy on Thursday is expected to curtail sharply most business activity and affect transportation. Alitalia said it had canceled some of its international flights.

British Airways is scrapping package tours to Euro Disney, the troubled amusement park in France. The carrier said that it had hoped to fly 5,000 people to the park this year but that only 1,000 are expected. "British holidaymakers are giving Euro Disney the cold shoulder," it said. (AP)

Runway bumps are being fixed at Tokyo's domestic airport. The Transportation Ministry said it would repair one of three runways because of uneven sinking of reclaimed land underneath. The work will not immediately affect landings and takeoffs at Haneda Airport. (AP) A fire retardant material should be removed from airplane seats because disintegrates after normal wear, the National Transportation and

Safety Board said in Washington. The material is made by an Italian company, Testori, and is used in "thousands of aircraft seats in the commercial aircraft fleet around the world," according to a report. It is found mostly in European airliners, investigators said, but also in some

Sweden has become one of the first countries to end government operation of its tourist offices in favor of private industry. The Swedish Tourist Board is now the Swedish Travel and Tourism Council, operating in 11 countries beside Sweden. It has more than 300 shareholders. (NYT)

and 18 European flights from the two Paris airports on Wednesday, anieu for a return to work, was shouted down and insulted. At Orly, most strikers returned the Paris Métro who is close to the opposition Socialist leader Michel Rocard, was appointed to head Air including 4,000 job cuts had been called for a return to work, was shouted down and insulted. They demanded assurances from with 10 other long-haul flights from

As a matter of fact, I have managed to save a wee bit with MCL

the company's new chairman, Christian Blanc, that there would

Foreign airlines operated nor-mally from Charles de Gaulle and

the second Paris airport, Orly, as did the domestic airline Air Inter,

whose personnel had joined the

walkout on Tuesday.
Air France managed 5 long-haul

be no lavoffs.

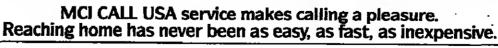
36 Departures Agence France-Presse PARIS — Air France said Brussels or the northern French to work. Check-in counters and baggage handlers were working. Maintenance workers at Charles but 50 militants blocked the freight post. France by the government Monday after Bernard Attali resigned the post. The government gave in to the

Wednesday that it planned 24 flights from Paris and 12 from other airports on Thursday. The airline said it would sched-

Air France Plans

strikers Sunday, withdrawing Mr. Attali's restructuring plan and ordering Mr. Blanc to come up with a ule 20 trans-Atlantic, Asian, Latin new one. Transportation Minister Ber-American and European flights from Charles de Gaulle Airport nard Bosson said that the 4,000 and 4 European flights from Orly, jobs would still have to be cut, but The airline also planned four departures each from Lille and Beauthat there would be nn layoffs.

vais and from Brussels.



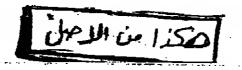
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STATESIDE / A TORTUOUS PROCESS BEGINS

President Applies Knife to Budget and Crime

WASHINGTON — Reaching into a grab bag of leftover campaign promises, President Bill Clinton introduced legislation and signed executive orders that he said would cut the deficit, curb crime and streamline government.

Mr. Clinton said the proposals could save \$10 billion next year by climinating or reducing wasteful programs while fulfilling his pledge to search for additional cuts in the budget.

Administration officials also said that they would cut as much as

Administration officials also said that they would cut as much as \$22 billion in government spending over five years by eliminating wasteful programs and revamping the procurement process to incorporate new technologies, such as allowing bids to be made by computer and thus doing away with some paperwork.

Leon E. Panetta, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, said he expected the Congressional Budget Office to peg the overall savings much lower, closer to \$5 billion. But he insisted that the administration's estimates were the correct ones and would allow the president to steer \$4 billion to \$5 billion of the savings to pay for

the president to steer \$4 billion to \$5 billion of the savings to pay for

anti-crime legislation, which is pending in the House and Senate.

"We ought to take some of that money that your government has been wasting all these years and use it to uphold government's first responsibility, which is to keep our citizens safe here at home," Mr. Clinton said. "With that money, we can make our crime bill even

Clinton and Senators in Nominee Stalemate

WASHINGTON — On White House orders, the director of central intelligence, R. James Wonlsey, has refused to meet with three senators about a Pentagon nominee who has come under attack by conservatives, the lawmakers say.

Mr. Woolsey's decision is a further setback for Morton H. Hal-

perin, a former Washington director of the American Civil Liberties Union who is President Clinton's choice to become assistant secretary of defense for democracy and peacekeeping.

Mr. Clinton said in March that he would nominate Mr. Halperin.

The Senate Armed Services Committee received the nomination in August but has not scheduled a confirmation hearing.

"There are real problems and they're accumulating," said Senator

Trent Lott, Republican of Mississippi, who is a committee member.

Mr. Woolsey was to have met Tuesday with Mr. Lott and two
members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Dennis
DeConcini. Democrat of Arizona, and John Warner, Republican of Virginia, to discuss the nominee.

The White House told Mr. Wonlsey that the nomination was a matter for the FBI, which is the agency charged with conducting background checks on nominees, and that he should not get involved, said a government source.

In School for Diplomats, New Global Lessons

WASHINGTON - To admiring State Department officials, a new \$61 million training academy for diplomats and other aides beaded for overseas posts is much more than a striking sprawl of

brick and glass in a woodsy Virginia suburb.

The school, they say, is "a metaphor" for curriculum changes being made to support new diplomatic priorities in a world without

Preventing war is still high on the training agenda, but there is new emphasis on bolstering U.S. exports and on dealing with such global

issues as the environment, refugees, crime and arms control, "We aim not to simply put old wine in a new bottle," said Lawrence P. Taylor, director of the new National Foreign Affairs Training Center, which used to be called the Foreign Service Institute when it occupied a couple of cramped rented high-rises. "We want to move to greater excellence and relevance in belping to modernize our foreign affairs posture." (LAT)

Quote/Unquote

N Bar Langle Hilli

Dan Singletary, a Staten Island resident, on the movement to have the island secode from New York City: "Is there something written in stone that New York City must survive in its present form forever and ever? It was put together by man. Men can take it apart." (LAT)

Clinton Ships Health Plan Into Certain Legislative Storm

WASHINGTON --- President Bill Clinton presented Congress with a plan Wednesday to guarantee health care to every American.

Even with numerous modifications made over the past weeks to mollify congressional critics, the proposal represents the most sweeping new venture in social policy in a half-century.

The president and his wife, Hillary, who is his principal adviser on health care, delivered their 1,300page Health Security Plan to a cheering crowd of legislators at the Capitol.

Mr. Clinton laid down a straightforward challenge:
"Just one simple request: I ask that before the Congress finishes its work next year, you pass and I sign a bill that will actually guarantee bealth security to every citizen of this great country."

Offering a preview of the battles ahead, however, the House Republican leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois, cautioned that there were "substantive and profound policy differences" over how to proceed The ceremony Wednesday, he said, was "just the beginning of a long, tortuous process."

Mr. Clinton said the guarantee of medical coverage for all remained his "bottom line."

"When it is over, we must have achieved compre-

endeavor will not have been worth the effort," he said, tors, wary Americans and critical special interest adding that the nation was "choking on a health care system that is not working."

But bowing to the political reality of the long debate ahead, Mr. Clinton has already set back the target date for full implementation of the plan by a year. He now hopes to ensure every American is guaranteed a standard set of benefits by the start of 1998.

In order to balance competing demands for more generous health coverage against calls for tighter cost controls, Mr. Clinton is proposing to expand benefits in some areas while slowing the phase-in of others. He also has agreed to cap subsidies for small businesses and low-income workers.

Mrs. Clinton, signaling the long road ahead, called the legislation "a framework off of which to work" and urged legislators to subject all competing health pro-posals before Congress to the "highest level of

The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas. expressed hope that legislators on all sides of the issue will not worry about authorship and that we will work together on a bipartisan basis for what is good

The latest version of Mr. Clinton's plan contains

bensive health care security for all Americans or the concessions designed to win over disaffected legisla-

groups put off by what he unveiled last month.

Instead of having all states join the new system by
the start of 1997, the plan pushes that date back a year.
It also includes expanded dental coverage, more subsidies for small businesses, broadened coverage for women, more choice in health plans and a slower phase-in of long-term care benefits.

And in response to worries about higher costs to both individuals and the nation, it contains a new guarantee that families would have to pay no more than 3.9 percent of earnings for health premiums. The plan also caps federal subsidies at \$161 billion over five years unless Congress approves more spending.

The major tax rises in the plan are a 75 cent increase in the federal cigarette tax, intended to raise \$65 billion, and a 1 percent levy on large corporations that other new money would come from saving \$189 billion in Medicaid and Medicare spending, down from the \$234 billion savings originally anticipated.

The broad outlines of Mr. Clinton's proposal have

nni changed: It guarantees a standard set of health benefits to every American, with employers required to pay at least \$0 percent of the average premiums of their workers. Small businesses and low-wage workers

would get federal subsidies to help pay their share of

Among other things, Mr. Clinton has agreed to:

Make it easier for states to adopt a government-financed, Canadian-style system in which everyone would buy insurance from one centralized source, as sought by "single-payer" advocates on Capitol Hill.

 Increase the amount of subsidies available to small businesses, which have been particularly critical of the plan. Subsidies would be available to employers.
 In as many as 75 low-wage employees, rather than 50 as earlier planned.

 Set aside an extra \$45 billion in case subsidies exceed expectations.

• Provide free X-rays for women at high risk of breast cancer rather than limiting that benefit to women over 50, and allow women to designate obstetrician-gynecologists as their principal doctors.

Slow down the phase-in period for new long-term care benefits to make the coverage fully effective by the end of 2002 rather than 2000.

• Dedicate \$58 billion of the money gained from health reforms to deficit reduction rather than the \$91. billion originally expected.

Trual new costs are projected at \$331 billion over five years, total new revenues at \$389 billion.



Arson's Heavy Toll in Brushland North of Los Angeles

In Altadena, California, a \$500,000 home was burned to the ground as fires deliberately set but fueled by strong, hot winds raced across hundreds of acres of coastal brushland just north of Los Angeles. At least 75 homes were destroyed in Thousand Oaks and Altadena. Many celebrities own homes and estates in the mountains that slope down to the Pacific.

With Haiti Plan in Disarray, UN Says Aristide Delays Return

By Douglas Farah and William Booth

Washington Post Scrice
PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — A battered United Vations plan to return President Jean-Bertrand Ariside to Haiti neared collapse Wednesday as military eaders and their political allies dug in, refusing to esign, despite international sanctions and growing

Some UN and U.S. officials publicly insisted that he agreement to return Father Aristide to power, which was signed in July on Governors Island, New York, remained viable. But Hairian legislators aligned with the military, as well as diplomats and sources close to the Aristide-appointed prime minister, Robert Malval, said the plan was all but dead.

A UN spokesman in Port-au-Prince said Wednesday that Father Aristide would not return from his Washington exile by Saturday, the date called for in

the accord.

"The main point of the agreement, which was to bring back Aristide by Oct. 30, is not going to happen," said one Haitian political analyst. "Everyone knows the Governors Island accord is dead, but people here are trying to pump oxygen into it to pretend it is not dead."

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, speaking in Laivia, appeared resigned to the prospect that Father Aristide would not return on Oct. 30. The particular date is much less important than achieving the results in the nearest future," he said.

At a chaotic session of the Haitian parliament

Wednesday, Josue Lafrance, a legislator who said he had once supported Father Aristide, said: "Malval is finished. Aristide is finished. The Governors Island accord is finished."

Mr. Lafrance and some anti-Aristide legislators said the Haitian Supreme Court should call for new elections to replace the exiled Haitian president, a plan floated by allies of the military with increasing frequency. If Father Aristide were to return Saturday, Mr. Lafrance said, there would be "civil war."

Since President Bill Clinton declared the restoration of Father Aristide a high priority of his foreign policy, the de facto military government first agreed, then reneged, on a series of agreements, managing to cling to power despite being ostracized internationally. Each agreement has raised booes of ending the impasse, only to have the hopes dashed when the army has backed away at each crucial point.

A Haitian political analyst said that by simply hanging on the military was winning. "So far the military has won every round and won big," the analyst said.

When the United Nations finally lost patience and imposed an oil embargo in June, the military, led by Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras, agreed to resign and allow Father Aristide's return. The sanctions were suspended but reimposed Oct. 19 when it became clear

the military was not complying with the timetable.
"The situation is very bleak," said a UN official. The military has really decided to play hardball. Maybe only the use of force will get them out. They have decided to try to outwart us on the sanctions." Faced with the deteriorating situation, diplomats and analysts said the international community must

now choose between destroying the country's fragile economy to reimpose democracy, and aband-Haiti to its military rulers. What we have is a game of chicken with the fate of the country, where the army and the international

was growing increasingly frustraled, and Tuesday he told a group of businessmen he would resign Saturday unless the military gave serious indications that it was

willing to see the process move forward.

"It's a mess, n big mess, and everyone is responsi-ble," said a Malval aide. "The international community, the Americans, the military, even us."

■ White House Pessimism R.W. Apple of The New York Times reported from

WASHINGTON — After n brief burst of opti-

mism, the Clinton administration has concluded that Father Aristide cannot return to his country now without risking his life. Acknowledging what has seemed evident to outsid-

ers since riots prompted the White House to recall a U.S. troop ship earlier this month. Washington insiders agree that Father Aristide will have to wait some

Senior White House officials said it appeared that they would have to rely on tightening UN sanctions, then allowing time for them to take a toll, to produce a

"I wouldn't bet on resolving this this week." an official said.

Odds Favor Passage, **But With Changes**

Dole Sees Need for Flexibility

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Congress received President Bill Clinton's fleshed-out health care proposal on Wednesday with a mixture of praise and skepticism that presages long, tough fight ahead.

Comments from Republicans and Democrats suggested that the odds favor enactment of a major health bill a year from now, but with no certainty that it will much resemble Mr. Clinton's proposal.

During the five-week lapse between the Sept. 22 televised address in which Mr. Clinton introduced his initiative to the public and the delivery of the legislation Wednes-day, opinion polls showed some significant erosion in support for the measure, and backers of alternative plans consolidated their strength on Capitol Hill.

But many in Congress - including some critics of the Clinton blueprint - say he has started to build an expeciation of action that may make it risky for them just to shoot

down his initiative. The Senate Republican leader. Bob Dole of Kansas, reflected that in his comments after Mr. Clinton's speech. Saying be believed the president was "flexible" on provisions of the bill, Mr. Dole said that if "everyone else is flexible, too," leg-islation can be enacted by this time

Mr. Dole appeared to be so convinced that something was going to go forward that be chided his fellow Republicans for their mability to agree on what they want to see happen. Noting that three different plans have emerged from the Sen-ate Republican caucus, Mr. Dole warned, "Sooner or later, we will have to come together on a plan or

we won't be players." Representative William D. Ford, Democrat of Michigan, a supporter of the Clinton proposal, said that "the most important argument is

not having a product will not be in good shape."

But if expectations arehigh, it was still uncertain how close Mr. Clinton has come to finding a consensus that can unite Congress.

During the five-week hiatus, a bipartisan alternative was presented in the House and Senate that may emerge as a real threat to Mr. Clinton's design. Co-sponsored by 28 Democrats and 22 Republicans in the House, three Democrats and a Republican in the Senate, the measure relies more on market forces and avoids the employer mandates and spending caps that are perhaps the most controversial features of the Clinton proposal,

It is not clear, however, whether this measure would satisfy Mr. Clinton's insistence on a guarantee of universal health insurance coverage, reiterated Wednesday with the threat that he would veto any mea-sure that fell short of that goal.

Representative Jim Cooper, Democrat of Tennessee, and other co-sponsors of the bipartisan alternative held their second meeting in 10 days Wednesday with Senator John H. Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island, and others backing the most widely sponsored of the Senate Republicans' alternative measures. Mr. Cooper commented afterward that the bipartisan bill "is so popular it's scaring people to death down at the White House."

Senator Bob Kerrey, Democrai of Nebraska, who used health care as his main issue when be unsuccessfully challenged Mr. Clinton in last year's Democratic presidential primaries, said he, too, had decided to work with Mr. Cooper and Mr. Chafee to "see if there isn't some way we can keep some of the efficiencies of the marketplace that they have identified and still get to the universal coverage the president wants."

The House Republican leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois, said in an interview that "I think there's "No one is saying we don't need going to be something adopted to change the present system," be even if it's not close to what the said. "Anyone who is perceived as president has proposed."



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Away From Politics

e Dr. Jack Kevorkian is willing to plead no contest to helping two people commit suicide in exchange for a hearing on the constitutionality of the Michigan law banning the practice, his lawyer said. The retired 65-year-old pathologist was arraigned in Detroit Circuit Court on an assisted-suicide charge in the Sept. 9 death of Donald O'Keefe.

 Seeking to give the military power to ban open homosexuals from military service, the Clinton administration asked a Supreme Court justice to delay a lower court order banning such discriminatinn. The emergency order, if granted, would enable the Defense Department to put into effect its new policy on homosexuals, which states that recruits will not be asked their sexual orientation but that openly declared homosexuals will not be permitted to serve.

• Three Colombians pleaded guilty in New York to taking part in the killing of an anti-drug crusading journalist slain at the order of the Cali cocaine cartel. The government said José Santa Cruz Londono, a reputed leader of the cartel, ordered the March 1992 killing of Manuel de Dios Unanue, who was editor in chief of El Diario-La Prensa, the largest Spanish-language newspaper in New York.

 Warning that a dangerous medical school graduate was on the loose and seeking hospital patients to victimize, officials of the University Hospital at Stony Brook, New York, are telling medical schools and teaching hospitals to be on the watch for an intern they dismissed this month. The school said it fired the intern, Michael Swango, 39, after learning that he had served two years in prison for feeding ant poison to six paramedics in Illinois in

A Sun-Powered Holdover of 'Star Wars' Era

SAN FRANCISCO - An aircraft being developed or the Pentagon has been successfully flown in a test light 60 percent powered by solar energy, researchers

The Pathlinder, an unmanned aerial vehicle that ooks like a flying wing, completed a flawless first test light on partial solar power on Oct. 20 at Edwards Air Force Base in California, the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory said.

The Pathfinder project grew out of President Ronand Reagan's Strategie Defense Initiative. That plan, arreraft's wing surface, with the rest coming from timed at creating an anti-missile defensive shield batteries.

....

around the United States, has been drastically scaled

back. The aircraft is 100 feet (31 meters) long and 8 feet wide. It weighs 430 pounds (195 kilograms) and is powered by eight electric-motor-driven propellers. themselves 60 percent solar-powered.

It reached an altitude of about 200 feet during the 41-minute test flight as it traveled six times around a 1,2-mile race track at a speed of about 16 miles per hour (26 kilometers per hour), the laboratory said. At least 60 percent of the power needed to keep the craft in the air was provided by solar cells on the

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Singapore Editor Defends Use of Secrets

SINGAPORE — A Singapore oewspaper editor said Wednesday he had published an economic growth figure because it was important to provide a balanced story, even though he knew the act of publication could violate the

Official Secrets Act. Patrick Daniel, editor of Business Times, said in a statement read in court that be had made "a difficult decision" to include what proved to be a classified economic growth forecast in a June 29, 1992, article to avoid convey-

ing a false reading of the economy.

The article resulted in raids oo his paper's newsroom and other offices. Mr. Daniel, one of his reporters and three economists allegedly involved to communicating the information are on trial for breaching the act.

They face up to two years' jail and a fine of

2,000 Singapore dollars (\$1,275) each if coovicted of breaching the act by communicating the 1992 second-quarter preliminary growth estimate of 4.6 percent.

The act is so widely drawn that it allows the government to classify almost any piece of unreleased official information as secret.

"I knew that publishing it could possibly be a breach of the Official Secrets Act," Mr. Daniel

"On the other hand was the certaioty that by

only publishing the analysts' forecasts, I was publishing a wrong reading of the ecocomy, It was a difficult decision to make."

Private-sector economists were making more upbeat forecasts of the economy than the official estimate, which the newspaper obtained through sources that Mr. Daniel declined to

Mr. Daniel telephoned the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Trade and Industry the day after the story appeared to tell him why he published the figure.

"I said that the private sector's forecast had been so contrastingly bullish - and wrong," Mr. Daniels said. "I wanted to give a correct assessment of the economic performance up to June 1992," he

In August 1992 agents from the Ioternal Security Department raided the Business Times newsroom, interrogating journalists and confis-

cating their files.

Defense lawyers said Wednesday that several of the documents seized during the raid and so far held back by the government should be submitted to the court because they were essen-

U.K. Sees Big 'Gap' in Hong Kong Talks

BELJING - China and Britain still face a "substantial gap" in their views on democratic reform in Hong Kong, the British ambassador said Wednesday after what is expected to be one of the last negotiating sessions.

"I think both sides agree that this is a very important round, and one at which we need to make progress," said the ambassador, Sir Rob-

"I won't say there has been absolutely no movement at all," he said, "but what we are. seeking is movement in crucial areas. There

China and Britain are holding their 15th round of talks since April on the format for Hong Kong's 1994 district board elections and 1995 legislative elections. China said it would dismiss the boards and the legislature in 1997 if Britain carried out its proposal to make the polls more democratic or if advocates of democracy were elected. Britain wants China's omise that those who are elected can finish their terms.

China has also threatened that it would not cooperate on the construction of a new airport

word 1997.

eyong 1771.

Although neither side has set a clear deadline, Hong Kong's British-appointed governor. Chris Patten, said early this month that only weeks remained before Britain would have to start making its own preparations for the 1994

elections. There had been speculation that this round. which ends Thursday, might be the last. How-ever, China's negotiator, Deputy Foreign Minister Jiang Enzhu, indicated otherwise, saying that the date for another round would be announced after this one finished.

Palace Chides Media for Silent Michiko

TOKYO - The mysterious maiady that has left Empress Michiko unable to speak shows oo signs of improvement, but courtiers did the talking for her Wednesday as they criticized Japan's news organizations for the recent articles criticiz-

ing her and her palace guard.
Iwao Miyao of the Imperial
Household Agency, the rigid bureaucracy that aversees royal goings-on, appeared before the par-liament to complain that the media's unusual "Michiko-bashing" was full of errors.

The response was evidently designed to build public sympathy for the 59-year-old empress, but out all the explanations came across as

For example, Mr. Miyao complained about a magazine article that Michiko and her husband, Emperor Akihito, were squandering public money on a new 100room palace. "Actually," he said, "the new palace will have only 62 rooms, and only 17 are for the royal couple's private use."

An average Japanese home typi-cally has three generations of a family sharing five or six rooms,

with tiny bedrooms. Several weekly magazines have run articles recently that criticized the royal family. The articles depict

defend himself or his staff against a henpecking Empress Michiko.

The material published so far has

It is an and bewildered about news reports that are not true."

A few hours later, while strolling

The empress has since heen seen

been uniformly trivial: The emthrough the gardens surrounding the palace in the bustling heart of Tokyo, Michiko collapsed. She was press demanded snacks in the middle of the night, the empress uncooscious for several hours. horned in on design plans for the oew palace, the royal couple dis-When she came around, she had no pain or loss of movement. She likes the uniforms of their honor could utter sounds, but could not speak intelligibly.

guard. But in Japan, where defer-ence toward authority has been central to the oational character, The palace staff, somewhat defensive because they did not take the empress immediately to the hospital, have rejected suggestions in the press that the empress may even that level of complaint is shocking. On Oct. 20, her 59th birthday, the slender, graying empress, who wears understated jewelry and fine-ly tailored suits, issued a statement saying she would take the criticism have had a stroke. They said the failure to speak is a symptom of "deep sadness." Unspoken but obto heart, but added, "I feel genoinevious was the charge that the press

The empress has since been seen riding around Tokyo in her limousine. She gives a slight smile and waves occasionally to people on the sidewalk. But she has canceled most official appearances. The palace said she was healthy and fully mentally alert, and could write with no problem. But her loss of speech continues, with oo forecast of im-

Some reports said that Michiko suffered a similar speech loss 30 years ago, when she was reportedly having family problems with her mother-in-law, Nagako, the wife of Emperor Hirohito.

TRASH: Tokyo Prepares to Bag Garbage Scofflaws

Continued from Page 1 information meetings on the new rules. But if that doesn't work, the city is threatening to get tough with

trash scofflaws. "We may have to come up with some measures if people keep putting out black bags on purpose, or doing something with malicious in-tent," said a sanitation department spokesman, Koji Suzuki. He didn't

say what those steps might be.

It is hard to say why the new trash rules have struck such a raw

Tokyα residents already deal fairly calmly with a variety of arcane garbage regulations. Neighborhoods have specific collection days for various types of refuse, and anyone moving into a bouse or apartment is likely to get a lecture from the landlord on exactly how, when and where to take out the

The privacy issue seems to be the

The Japanese have elaborate social rituals for maintaining the illu-

sion of privacy in the face of forced togetherness. Family members pretend not to hear one another through paper walls; commuters packed together on the morning train withdraw into a cocoon of imagined personal space.

That's why for many, displaying the trash for all to see violates some deeply felt sense of the social order.

"It's something private, person-al," said Mrs. Matsuda. "Even if

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Disaffection

Reported to

Grip Part of

Libya Army

By Caryle Murphy

CAIRO - The Libyan leader.

ing open but apparently limited re-

volt within the military, according to diplomais and exiled Libyan op-

There is little solid information about the scope or goals of the rebellion, which comes as Colonel

Gadhafi's government is interna-tionally isolated and threatened

with increased United Nations

One Libyan dissident here said it

began spontaneously as a protest over lack of salaries and continues

in the form of a low-grade standoff

between the mutinous troops and forces loyal to Colonel Gadhafi.

der government control," said Ab-delhamid Bakoush, a former Liby-

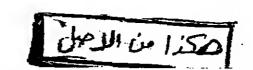
an prime minister who lives in exile

in Cairo, "We don't know how it's

going to turn out."

"Three barracks are still not un-

position sources,



U.S. Gains Support L. Korea for Overtures to North

By Jim Mann

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Clinton len Silem Michie administration has won the private backing of the South Korean government for a comprehensive set-tlement between the United States and North Korea that eventually could include diplomatic relations, a lifting of economic sanetions and a formal peace treaty ending the Korean War, according to a U.S.

But North Korea would obtain these broad benefits only if it abandoned its nuclear weapons pro-gram and opened the way for international inspection of its nuclear installations.

"The dominant view in South Korea now is to encourage us to think of a creative solution," said the U.S. official, who has direct knowledge of private talks between the United States and North Korea. "They realize that reunification is likely to be less chaotic if they try to reduce North Korea's isolation. That will improve the standard of living in North Korea."

In addition to holding out the possibility of normalizing relations with North Korea, U.S. officials acknowledged that they are dis-cussing the possibility of canceling joint military exercises with South Korea next spring, but only if North Korea goes along in resolv-ing the nuclear issues.

Move to Mandate AIDS Testing **Assailed in Paris**

Agence France-Presse PARIS — A move by the French Senate to make AIDS tests compulsory for tuberculosis sufferers was condemned Wednesday by the nation's bealth minister, doctors and

Health Minister Philippe Douste-Blazy criticized the vote, while the president of a French doctors association, Bernard Glorion, also expressed strong opposi-

The measure, an amendment to a public health bill adopted late Tuesday by the Senate, must be approved by the National Assembly before it can take effect.

The proposal was believed to be the first effort by a Western legislature to mandate testing for the HIV virus among a specific group of

BELFAST — The solitary bagpiper marched

ahead of the hearse playing an Irish lament.

tricolor, topped with gloves and a black beret
— military trappings to tell the world that the

deceased was a member of the banned Irish Republican Army. Not that anyone in Belfast

dido't already know.

Thomas Begley, a 22-year-old Roman Catholic and 1RA volonteer, was buried Wednesday

ne and IRA volonteer, was buried Wednesday amid a panoply of honors and under heavy security. So were five other people, all Protestants, who were in a fish store on Shankill Road on Saturday when be entered disguised as a delivery boy and carrying a bomb. So was a 72-year-old widower, shot in his home by Protestant gummen on a retalistant murder street has

tant gunmen on a retaliatory murder spree that

It was that kind of day in Belfast, a day of funerals and fear. A spiral of violence has gripped the city, and those who have lived through the ebb and flow of sectarian conflict

over the past quarter century say that it is the

"Fear is stalking the streets of west and north Belfast and far beyond," said Joe Hendron, a member of Parliament who represents West

Tuesday night patrons were sitting around a bar and restaurant called Ballymac on the out-

skirts of the city when masked men entered and

trained an automatic weapon on them. Incredi-

bly, after a round or two, the gun jammed and

Earlier in the day, two men disguised as

Belfast. "It is as bad as I have ever known."

has taken four victims over 72 bours.

The coffin inside was draped with the Irish

The disclosures underscored the intensive effort by both Washington and Seoul to persuade North Korea to open the way for inspec-tions of its nuclear facilities at Yongbyon before a Nov. 1 deadline imposed by the International Atomic Energy Agency. So far, North Korea has not shown any indication of being willing to after course on its nuclear program or

Asked for comment on the diplomatic overtures toward a broad Korean settlement, a White House spokesman replied: "We've said all along that we'll make decisions in consultation with the South Koreans. We are in consultation with

the South Koreans." The South Korean ambassador to the United States, Han Sening Soo, said his government had not taken any formal position on the question of U.S. normalization of

ties with North Korea. "I don't think that my government has yet formally responded to that kind of request from the United States," be said. "Neither was there any formal request of that

At a meeting in New York on Monday, the director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Hans Blix, is expected to take a position on whether North Korea's prolonged refusal to per-mit inspections at Yongbyon has reached the point where the UN agency can no longer guarantee the "continuity of safeguards" at the nuclear installation.

Such a declaration would mean between inspections, that North Korea has diverted plutonium from the nuclear plant for use in nuclear weapons. After making such a declaration, the agency could ask the United Nations to impose economic sanctions against North Korea.

spoken in general terms about the possibility of improved political Russia officially considers about two-thirds and economie relations with North Korea, but this is the first time they million of Russia's 151 million people live have claimed to have won strong support from Seoul for a detailed

South Korea's reported willingness to go along with a possible normalization of ties is particularly surprising because, until recently, some officials in Seoul were report-

In Belfast, a Day of Funerals and Fear

Violence Undermines Peace Move and the Hope It Raised

sanitation workers entered a truck depot and sprayed automatic fire into a group of Catholic workers on a coffee break, killing two and wounding five others. Including Saturday's bomb attack, which killed 10, 14 people have ited in the form days.

died in the four days.

A death squad of Protestants called Ulster Freedom Fighters is picking victims apparently at random in Catholic areas. The group, which includes a killer known throughout the Protestant community and dubbed "mad dog" by one

newspaper, opposes the IRA's campaign to expel the British and unite Northern Ireland

The Ulster Freedom Fighters, increasingly

active over the past two years, has seized upon the outrage caused by the Shankill bombing to step up its murderous campaign. In a statement about Tuesday's attack, the group said: "It is just the start of the violence that is to follow."

Tension was also increased by a British sol-

dier who apparently lost control Tuesday while patroling in an armed personnel carrier in front of the house of the dead IRA bomber. He opened fire on a crowd there, wounding one

man. The soldier was put under arrest, it was

announced Wednesday.

The IRA has apologized for the loss of innocent life caused by the bomb, saying that it had been aimed at Protestant gunmen meeting in an

office above the fish store and exploded by accident before a warning could be called in.

The violence bas come in the midst of a peace

initiative that had raised the hopes of some

people for a way out of the 25 years of fighting between the Protestant majority and the Catho-lic minority in Ulster. The initiative, which has

with the Irish Republic.

Russian Aid Helped Georgia Turn Tide of Battle

By Steve LeVine
Washington Past Service
TBILISI, Georgia — Russian military assistance appears to be a central factor in a battlefield turnaround that the Georgian leader. Ednard A. Shevardnadze, bas achieved in recent days against rebels who had appeared to be poised to bring down his govern-

Russian forces based in Georgia provided sophisticated tanks and military training for a string of successful government opera-tions that have suddenly reversed what seemed an unstoppable re-bel advance from the west, secording to government officials and diplomats.

At least three professional tank crews, composed of Russians, Ukrainians and other non-Georgians, led or took part in some key assaults, according to Georgian officers who fought alongside

A Russian general in Tbilisi asserted that the men operating the T-72 tanks were perhaps "civilian volunteers," but not active-duty Russian troops. Major General Vasili Belchenko, deputy commander of Russia's Transcaucasus Military Group, also denied that Russia had transferred weap-

ons to Georgia.

Georgia's Defense Ministry said its troops had advanced Tuesday to Senaki, one of two western cities where retreating rebel forces were isolated. The rebel leader, former President Zviad K. Gamsakhurdia, was still report-edly holed up in Zugdidi.



Georgian government artiflerymen firing on rebel positions near the western city of Senaki. Rebel forces were in retreat.

Moscow's covert support seems to have helped save Mr. Shevard-nadze. It came only after he went to Moscow and agreed to end Georgia's holdout against joining the Russian-dominated Commonwealth of Independent

Mr. Shevardnadze, 65, has struggled with uprisings in two western regions since returning to lead his native Georgia 19 months

His latest crisis began last month, when separatists in the Black Sea region of Ahkhazia splintered government forces. Mr. based in Tbilisi supplied 14 ar-Gamsakhurdia, deposed in a mored personnel carriers fitted bloody revolt in January 1992, with cannon, according to Geor-

then returned from exile to rekin-dle a revolt in the adjacent province of Mengrelia, cutting supply lines to Tbilisi. The government seemed helpless by Oct. 17, when the rebels reached Georgia's second-largest city, Kutaisi.

The next day Mr. Shevard-nadze appealed for Russian help. Although the Russian defense minister, General Pavel S. Grachev, publicly refused any unilat-eral military assistance, Russia's 35th Military Corps, based in Ku-taisi, handed over five computerized T-72 tanks, and a division

gia's deputy interior minister, Gela Lanchava. Georgian troops, accustomed to decades-old Soviet T-55 tanks,

were then given a crash course on the complex T-72 by the Russians, according to Georgian officers and foreign diplomats. Meanwhile, a well-armed group of about a dozen non-

Georgians appeared, according to two officers of Georgia's Interior Ministry.

The uniformed, well-equipped men, described by Sergeant Mik-

hail Gvelesiani as "professional, disciplined and fit," were mostly Russians but included Ukrainians

They manned three tanks in the Kutaisi region, and Georgians a fourth, he said. The men, he said, initially briefed the Georgians on how to coordinate maneuvers by radio and then began leading bat-tles at Khoni, 12 kilometers (7 miles] northwest of Kutaisi, and Samtredia, 35 kilometers south-

Mr. Lanchava denied the existence of the foreign group, saying that some Russians and Ukrainians had fought near Kutaisi but "they were all born in Tbilisi."

The new equipment was central in turning the battle, Georgian officers and foreign diplomats

CANADA:

Trade-Pact Risk

Continued from Page 1

his new cabinet, a task expected to

be politically tricky given the large

number of Liberal House of Com-

mons members who can stake a

claim, based on region, loyalty or

ie growth, not talking constitution

or talking separation. So I hope

members of the Bloc will realize

The prime minister-designate

also said he would act immediately

on two campaign promises: putting

a hold on the incumbent conserva-

occessary and extravagant,

experience, to a cabinet position.

The Libyan government has de-nied that any rebellion took place. Western diplomats in Tripoli. the Libyan capital, said that "something bigger than usual" had occurred. "All I can say is that we think

something happened," said one en-voy, "but it's all based on rumor," According to the diplomats and Mr. Bakoush, the mutinies occurred among troops in Zawiyah, 40 kilometers west of Tripoli; at Misratah. 195 kilometers east of Tripoli, and in Beni Walid, 145

kilometers southeast of the capital.

There has been deep dissatisfaction among Libyans with their deteriorating economic and political isolation since the United Nations imposed sanctions, including an air embargo, in April 1992, "According to the polls," Mr. Chretten declared, "a lot of people who voted for the Bloc said cery clearly that their main preoccupation was job-creation and economics."

Most public servants in the po-lice state have not been paid for several months, diplomats based in The UN sanctions are aimed at

forcing Colonel Gadhafi to hand over two Libvan intelligence agents charged with the bombing of a Pan American Airways jet over Scot-land in 1988 that killed 270 people. Western diplomats said there was little evidence of any unusual

activity in Tripoli, Travel by foreigners outside

roadblocks outside the city.

RUSSIA: Thousands Stranded in Frozen North as Socialist Dream Fades

Continued from Page 1

that the agency believes it is possi-abound of schoolchildren shivering and study-ing by kerosene lamps. Yet to pull the plug entirely and help people resettle southward requires more funds than Moscow can find.

The settlement of the north was an inadmissible mistake, not only a crime against nature, but a social mistake as well," said Viktor Polshvedkin, director of the government's ecology office bere. "In the future, Russia will have In the past, U.S. officials have great trouble maintaining these cities because they will never be able to support themselves."

there, and they produce well over half the country's oil and other mineral resources, acseries of incentives to be held out to cording to Pavel Zaidfudim, deputy chairman of the State Committee on the North.

Many in Moscow say it would have been wiser to develop northern resources slowly, sending workers in shifts, rather than building large cities for families and support staff. Last some officials in Scoul were reported to be complaining that the Clincalled the need to depopulate the north compaton administration has been too rable in scope only with the need to convert conciliatory in its dealings with defense factories to peaceful purposes. What we have to do is evacuate from the

north, step by step, everything that strictly speaking should not be there, "said Mr. Gaidar, who is now deputy prime minister. Here in Usinsk, Mr. Gaidar's statement elic-

its rather cheeriess laughter. "He defined the problem correctly," said Felix Gelman, editor of the local newspaper, "But that's no help if be offers no way to overcome it."

As with most residents, a mixture of motives brought Mr. Gelman here almost 20 years ago. He and his wife had no apartment in their home city, the Black Sea port of Odessa; in the north, the government was promising apartments.

Salaries were higher here, and every year's work was counted toward retirement as 18 months. And there was some excitement, too, in coming to a site intended as a complete socialist city, with swimming pools and culture palaces. Our youthful city will be an eternal monu-

ment to the creative effort of the Soviet people," one early brochure boasted. "Many came not just to make money, but out of patriotic drive," Mr. Gelman recalled. "It was rewarding to see things take shape right in

front of your eyes." But what was built in Usinsk was a series of drab five-story apartment blocks along listing roads with such names as Oil Worker Street and Constructors' Avenue. Few people have videocassette recorders, because there is nowhere to rent videos, so evening entertainment consists of books, vodka, television or some combination of the three.

Winter here lasts 10 months, and summer, when the swamps smell and the mosquitoes swarm, is worse. In the winter months, when the sun rises just before noon and sets just after. people spice up their diet of potatoes by eating macaroni. Some years the potatoes run out by February, leaving nothing but macaroni.

"My own experience tells me that a human being can get adjusted to anything," Mr. Gel-man said sadly. "Of course, when it's 50 degrees below zero, there's nothing very pleasant about

Mr. Gelman shares his two-bedroom apart-ment with his wife, grown son and daughter, son-in-law and grandson. Even if he could find someone who wanted to move north and swap flats, he has nothing to swap. And buying an apartment in central or southern Russia is far eyond his means, he said.

"For older people, it's certainly not easy here," he said. "The main feeling is a lack of confidence in the future, and an anxiety."

tives' deal to privatize Pearson International Airport in Toronto, and canceling the Tories' purchase of the billion worth of high-tech helicopters that the Liberals derided as

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MASSACRE: Bosnia Tragedy

Continued from Page 1

ing to UN officers and a group of 25 refugees who managed to es-

UN police investigators were in Suppli Do on Wednesday taking pictures of the bodies and destroyed homes and trying to determine how many of the town's 250 inhabitants had died in the massa-

So far, the remains of 19 people have been found, but from the stench of burned flesh coming from the smoking ruins, it seems likely many more died.

The biggest mystery is what hap-pened to Stupni Do's women and children. It is believed that some inhabitants escaped into the surinhabitants escaped into the surrounding woods and are making
their way to other nearby Muslim
villages. But Muslim soldiers at a
checkpoint near Vares said that
five women and two children had
escaped Wednesday from a house
in Vares, where they had been taken and raped.

Prison's Revolving Door Re-ejects Mathias Rust

NEUMUNSTER, Germany — Mathias Rust is free and this time it is official. The pilot who sunned the world by buzzing the Kremlin was freed from prison Wednesday after serving time for stabbing a woman who refused to let him kiss her. Mr. Rust was first released Sunday, only to learn that prison authorities had made an administrative mistake by letting him go

before a court ruling.

He voluntarily returned to the prison in this northern German town Tuesday. On Wednesday, prison authorities let him go after a

court rejected a prosecutors' appeal against his application for an

Mr. Rust landed a small plane on Red Square in 1987 and served nearly a year in a Soviet prison for his during deed. A German court convicted him of stabbing a student nurse who rejected his amorous advances and sentenced him to two and a half years in prison. He began serving his term in October 1992.

Croatian forces, Kresimir Bozic, threatened Wednesday to attack the Swedish and Canadian UN troops who had taken up positions around the village if they did not leave immediately. But UN officers

said they intended to stay.

Major Daniel Ekberg, 30, who
succeeded in entering the school
bnildings Tnesday night and
Wednesday morning, told report-

ers the 232 Muslim prisoners were being held in "filthy" conditions. Raid on Sarajevo Gangs

Fighteen people, including a ren-egade army commander, were killed and 537 were arrested in a crackdown by security forces on rampaging army gangs in Sarajevo, Remers reported from the Bosnian capital on Wednesday, quoting

Paris and Bonn Urge EC Unity on Foreign Policy

not been made public, grew ont of talks be-tween John Hume, the moderate Catholic leader of the Social Democratic Labor Party, and

Gerry Adams, the president of Sinn Fein, the

Because of his influence over one side of

those engaged in the armed struggle, Mr. Ad-am's participation was noteworthy. But it also

raises problems since Britain refuses to have anything to do with him as long as he heads an organization that will not repudiate violence.

Immediately after the bombing, Mr. Adams

criticized it but stopped short of outright con-demnation. He said that the attack was wrong and could not be excused. But as the killings

have mounted, and as the peace initiative fades more and more into the background, he has

shifted ground a bit, more in line with IRA

He was very visible at Mr. Begley's funeral Wednesday, leading several thousand monroers along with other Sinn Fein officials.

After a service, the funeral moved the streets of West Belfast to Milltown Cemetery about

three miles away. Security was heavy, for fear of attack. Stretching for blocks ahead was a pha-lanx of 30 Land-Rovers and on foot an escort of

scores of officers from the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the largely Protestant police force, wearing flak jackets. At the cemetery, the sil-houettes of British marksmen could be seen on

Not more than a mile away, a memorial service was being held by Protestants at the site of the bombing. And there were six other funer-

a nearby mountain of coal.

als around Belfast on Wednesday.

political wing of the IRA.

PARIS - France and Germany called jointly on Wednesday for four European Community foreign pobicy initiatives and proposed that EC ministers meet more frequently to steer a common policy.

In a joint letter to Belgium, which will chair a special EC sum-mit meeting Friday. President François Mitterrand and Chancelfor Helmut Kohl said their proposals were intended to revive the troubled Community and give practical effect to the Maastrichl

The most important proposal was that the 12 members meet regularly between the monthly sessions of the EC council of foreign ministers to ensure closer political supervision of Community policies.

The first foreign-policy initia-tives envisaged by France and Ger-many would include efforts to promote Palesiman and Middle East economic development, to assist the transition to black majority rule in South Africa.

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New Politics in Canada

Jobs Will Be the Test

Deep and dramatic changes have overtaken Canadian politics. Most of the voters said they were primarily anxious about economic growth and jobs. But in the next parliament the Liberal government is going to be confronted with the opposition of two new and powerful regional parties. Can that work? Maybe.

The Bloc Québécois, of the four minority parties, will have the largest delegation, and it is as interested in jobs as the new government will be. The unemployment rate in Canada is now over 11 percent — that is 4.5 percentage points higher than in the United States - and it is even higher in Quebec. The endless corro-sive wrangling over sovereignty for Quebec will be deferred, the Bloc says, until after Quebec's provincial elections next year. On jobs, it is ready to cooperate.

For Americans, the most immediate ouestion is whether the new Canadian government will try to overturn the North American Free Trade Agreement. A lot of U.S. congressmen are hoping that it will, to spare them from the harsh necessity of having to vote on it. But all indications suggest the opposite. Jean Chrétien,

Fractious Landscape

The Liberal Party landslide in the Canadian elections was more like an avalanche. The Progressive Conservatives, who ruled for the st nine years, took the worst pasting ever for a governing party; they lost 151 seats and will have only two in the oew parliament. Meanwhile, two new regional parties scored buge gains. It is a new political era for Ameri-ca's biggest trading partner and closest ally. Jean Chretien, the Liberals' leader who now

becomes prime minister, is a career politician, well known for his service in nine cabinet posts and comfortably familiar to the hierarchy of U.S. power and politics. He is no Pierre Trudeau — the last Liberal prime minister, outspoken and flamboyant. But like Mr. Trudeau he hails from Quebec and is firmly

opposed to Quebec separatism. The Liberals' sweep - they won 30 more than half of the 295 seats - was striking in itself, but no more so than the sudden emergence of two parties with no nationwide following. All three parties' gains could be traced in large measure to the overwhelming unpop-ularity of former Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's Conservatives. Mr. Mulroney was scraping bottom in public opinion polls when he quit last spring. The principal factors in his collapse were Canada's weak economy, unpopular taxes and job losses attributed to the free trade pact he made with Washington.

Mr. Chrétien makes a point of saying be has no interest in going fishing with the U.S. president, as Mr. Mulroney did with President George Bush, lest be end op as the fish.

exile and the deposed president, Jean-Ber-

trand Aristide, would return to power. But if

the United States and the United Nations

can do oo more than that, they will have

Americans have the bad habit of demoniz-

ing the bad guys in foreign politics and senti-mentalizing the (relatively) good ones. That

would be a particularly expensive mistake in Haiti. General Cédras is far from the most

culpable of the Haitian soldiers. The country's

military, a combination of army and police, is

thoroughly corrupt. It contains hundreds of

notorious murderers and torturers. Merely to

exclude the commander and then try to build

a new police force on the others would hardly

improve the level of justice. Similarly, you can

dismiss the CIA's foolish psychologizing and still conclude, on the basis of good evidence,

that President Aristide has a record of threat-

It is useful to recall what led up to the

soldiers' mutiny two years ago in which Fa-ther Aristide lost his office. There was a series

of incidents in which soldiers had committed

Solutions for a Violent Society

I think it is important to understand that

there is no one single answer to the problem of

violence. It has got to be looked at in terms of

a comprehensive effort, and it's clear to me

that we've got to have enough prisons to house

the truly dangerous people for the length of time the judges are sentencing them, both in-state and federal courts.

We've got to have boot camps for youngsters

who commit violent crimes that give them an

opportunity to know that there is no excuse for

putting a gun up beside somebody's head and

hurting them — not poverty, not broken homes, nothing excuses hurting other people, and that there's going to be punishment. It's also clear that the time has come to

ening his opponents with mob violence.

accomplished little.

the triumphant leader of the Liberals and the next prime minister, has said he will try to obtain modifications of some points, perhaps through exchanges of letters with the other governments - much as Bill Clinton promised to get modifications — but he will not try to block or defeat the deal. That is another reason for the U.S. Congress to enact it.

The most spectacular result of this election was the collapse of the Progressive Conservatives, the party that has governed Canada for the past nine years. The explanation is the rise of the new parties, the Bloc Québécois and the right-wing Reform Party. They won their seats almost entirely at the Conservatives' expense. But the underlying force was the voters' deep dissatisfaction with the state of their economy.

While it was a strange election in many respects, in one it has worked out well for Canada. The polls had suggested that the country might be headed toward a fragmented parliament in which no party had a majority, producing a weak and unstable coalition government. That has oot happened. The Liberals' majority is firm and substantial. Mr. Chretien have the power to govern decisively.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

He also talks broadly of wanting better terms for Canada in its free trade agreements with the United States and Mexico. It remains to be seen what he means, and how much of that talk was campaign rhetoric. But his principal pledge was to create jobs with a quick dose of public works; given Canada's budget deficit, that will be difficult.

The two regional parties cannot outvote him in parliament, but will pose a constant reminder of the country's divisions. Most Liberal seats are in the east. The three-year-old Bloc Québécois exists only in Quebec, mainly to fight for sovereignty. The Reform Party, founded six years ago, is a western reaction to domination by Ontario and Quebec; more conservative than the Conservatives, it targets

government spending and immigrants.

The Bloc Quebecois will be the "official oppositioo" in the new parliament, having placed second with 54 seats; the Reform Party got 52. Symbolically, the Bloc's leader, Lucien Bouchard, declares his commitment to separation by saying he will not move to the Ottawa mansion provided for the head of the opposition. But substantively, Mr. Bouchard said on election night that his party was ready to "tackle the most urgent tasks of Canada," namely economic revival. "Our goal is oot to rend the fabric" of Canada's institutions, be said - in English.

Canada's voters have made one thing clear; They want no more of the Conservatives for now. But by splitting their support between east and west, English and French, they have mapped out a fractious political landscape.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The United Nations had hoped to provide

adequate reassurance to both sides by bring-

ing in hundreds of human rights monitors

from other countries and a token presence of

foreign troops and police. That failed, at least

on the first try. The military say that they

want an amnesty enacted by the parliament,

been helpful in changing the atmosphere. Hai-ti ceeds to devise a route to national reconcili-

ation and peace. The initiative has to come

from the country's elected president. This Thursday he is to address the UN General

Assembly. That is his opportunity to talk about a future for Haiti in which even ene-

mies can live together without the fear of violent death and in which Haitians can find

the stability to begin rebuilding their rav-

aged country. If he cannot begin to move

toward a plausible settlement, it will be very

tocus ou a comprehensive prevention effort.

First, we've got to make sure that our parents are old enough, wise enough and financially able enough to take care of their children and

that they are taught parenting skills that en-

We can do so much in terms of reducing violence. I'm so pleased to see in so many

schools conflict resolution programs that teach children how to resolve conflicts peacefully.

We've got to focus on domestic violence, because that child who sees his father beat his

mother is going to come to accept violence as a way of life, and we've got to intervene, not just

through the criminal justice system, but through

- U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno,

commenting at a Senate hearing.

hospitals and medical institutions as well.

able them to be responsible parents.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

to make much progress.

Other Comment

President Aristide, it has to be said, has oot

since they do oot trust the president.

Aristide's Opportunity

As the sanctions tighten on Haiti, Americans might pause to consider exactly what inching some of them. The soldiers now fear

they are trying to accomplish. The formal that Father Aristide's return would lead to a answer is that they are trying to carry out the renewal of lynchings in retaliation for the

agreement under which the country's rank- brutalities that they have recently been com-

the current deadlock.

general, Raoul Cedras, would go into mitting, Mutual fear is the prim



Yeltsin's Russia Is Reconquering the Old Empire

WASHINGTON — The hand-wringing that accompanied Boris Yeltsin's crushing of the neo-fascist uprising io Moscow this month deflected attention from an issue that should keep U.S. policymakers awake nights: Russia's attempt to resurrect an exclusive sphere of influence across the former Soviet Union.

Like dominoes, the former Soviet republics are succumbing to Moscow's reassertion of imperial prerogatives. The process is onw burtling toward its logical conclusion, with Moscow's sights set on Ukraine and its 52 million people strategically

situated in the heart of Central Europe.

President Yeltsin had many differences with his former vice president, Alexander Rutskoi, but a conviction that Russia should exercise begemony over its former empire was not one of them.

True, the two men had vastly opposing strategies. Mr. Rutskoi wanted to challenge the West by asserting Russia's imperium through direct military confrontation. He would have wiped out all vestiges of the new states' independence and re-established the Soviet Union's borders.

In contrast, Mr. Yeltsio has sought to safeguard Russia's relations with the West by more subtle muscle-flexing. Economie blackmail and "rogue" army units have been his weapons to coerce the former republics ioto the Moscow-dominated By John P. Hannah

Commonwealth of Iodependent States. He seems willing to allow Russia's neighbors to retain the trappings of sovereignty, provided Moscow has the

final say on important policy questions.

Recent events in Georgia provide a textbook case of this strategy. The devastating defeat inflicted on Georgian troops in September by Abkhazian rebels would have been impossible without support from the Russian army. Subsequently, the Georgian leader, Eduard Shevardnadze, was forced to beg Mr. Yeltsin for membership in the Commonwealth of Independent States.

The endgame is obvious: a bilateral treaty providing Russia's military with permanent bases in Georgia, including cootrol over its strategic Black Sea coast. Io short, Georgia's reintegration into Russia's security orbit involves about as much mutual consent as a Malia shakedown.

Russia had cowed its independence-minded neighbors with tacit threats of dismemberment before. In the former republics of Moldova and Azerbaijan, an undeniable pattern has emerged. Secessionist rebels, abented by rogue Russian forces, score impressive military successes. Miraculously, when these states relent and agree to join

the Commonwealth of Independent States, Russia's ability to impose a lasting cease-fire soars. All this, however, has been a prelude to the final act: Ukraine. Moscow seeks to short-circuit its

largest neighbor's drive for independence.

Economically, it has exacerbated Ukraine's internal crisis by withholding vital energy supplies.

Politically, it has waged a successful diplomatic campaign to isolate Kiev internationally in a dispute over former Soviet nuclear weapons.

On the brink of chaos, Ukraine has already made major concessions. An original, though reluctant, member of the Commonwealth of Independent States, it has agreed to tighter economic coordination within the grouping and has surrendered the entire Black Sea Fleet to the Russian navy. Now, special Russian access to Ukraine's Black Sea ports and Ukraine's acceptance of the Russian-dominated CIS security treaty seem only a matter of time.

With Ukraine's re-subjugation, Russia will have gone far toward reconstituting its old empire. In so doing it will have decisively, and unilaterally, de-termined the geostrategic alignment of post-Cold War Europe. Is the West paying attention?

The writer is deputy director of the Washington Institute for Near East Policy. He contributed this

When Realpolitik Shamefully Overlooked Murder

WASHINGTON — Tweoty years ago, eight Palestinian gunnen murdered two American diplomats in cold blood in Khartours. The assassins took turns pumping bullets into the Americans' lifeless bodies so they would all share

responsibility when captured. But they were to escape justice. What became of those gunmen is still unknown two decades later. But now, thanks to a compelling new book, we know one reason the Black September guerrillas never paid for their crime: The United States goverament made little serious effort to

see that they did.

Fearful of terrorist reprisal and disapproval by their Arab brethren. the governments of Sudan and Egypt pired to let the killers go free after holding them for a year. The Nixon administration accepted their release with a minimum of meaningful protest rather than risk derailing its Middle East diplomacy. "Larger" considerations took precedence over the all-out effort to pursue the murderers that U.S. Foreign Service officers urged at the time.

That is the case that David Korn, a former U.S. diplomat, makes with great authority in "Assassination in Khartoum," published this mooth by By Jim Hoagland

the Indiana University Press. He tells of the killing of Ambassador Cleo Noel, his deputy G. Curus Moore and the Belgian envoy Guy Eid in March 1973, after President Richard Nixon publicly refused to negotiate with the Palestinians for the freedom of Mr. Noel and Mr. Moore. And he reveals a bitter fight in the U.S. gov-ernment after the killers surrendered to the Sudanese.

Mr. Korn was a friend of Curt Moore (as was I). Over the years be has assembled key documents, conabout the frequently conflicting demands of crime, punishment and di-plomacy. His judgments, while severe, are superbly informed.

Mr. Korn's account is critical of then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and aides for turning aside demands from the State Department's Arab experts that the administration confront Egypt and Sudan over the Palestinians. Mr. Korn does not vilify Mr. Kissinger, who has contribute enormously to America's foreign pol-icy, particularly in the Middle East. But he makes clear that the "larger". considerations of diplomatic strategy won out over justice

By Mr. Korn's account, the realpolitik approach was the wrong ap-proach anyway. The Arabs yielded when the United States stood its ground. Only when Washington let up did Cairo and Khartoum allow the killers to slip away, turning them over to the Palestine Liberation Organization officials who had sent the eight

on their murderous mission. Mr. Korn's heroes are State Department officers who put careers on the line to argue with Mr. Kissinger that he should put diplomatic and economic sanctions on Sudan to retaliate for the killers being secretly spirited out of Khartoum to Cairo. On learning this, Hermann Eilts, the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, oo his own sternly warned the Egyptians that re-leasing the Palestinians would gravely harm U.S.-Egyptian relations.

The Egyptians then delayed the release But in Washington, Mr. Kissinger was looking at the bigger picture of shuttle diplomacy. He failed to follow up on the ad hoc warning delivered by Mr. Eilts, who received only one belated, pro forma endorsement of his initiative after he reported it to Washington.

Washington never again raised

the matter with him, oever sent him any kind of instruction or even inqui-ry about the Black September killers detained in Cairo," Mr. Koru writes.

"In Washington, the process of for-getting had already begun."

That is a damning phrase. The murders of Mr. Noel and Mr. Moore were oot forgiven for reasons of state.

They were simply forgotten.

There are times when a show of forgiveness is required. By coincidence, Mr. Korn's book appears as Israelis and Palestinians begin to put the bloody past behind them in the name of future peace. Thus Yasser direct instructions the Khartoum and other murders were carried out, is oow accepted as a negotiating partner.

To forgive (at least outwardly) in

such circumstances is the height of pragmatism: It may stop the killing and prevent further ruin for everyone. But to forget - to overlook the wanton destruction of human lives is inadmissible. Only by under-standing and admitting the moral cost of our actions and decisions, even when they seem to be dictated by larger considerations, can we avoid being dragged into the same

dilemmas again and again.

Of all the new insights Mr. Korn provides, one scene stands out. He reveals thet, just before the terrorists were to be flown out of Khartoum, the vice president of Sudan called in Curt Moore's daughter, Lucy, for a talk. He tried to coax her into saying the Moore family would understand if the Sudanese had to take larger considerations into account — a statement the Suda-nese no doubt planned to play back to Washington to whitewash their deed.

"She was only 23, and she was acutely conscious of her youth and of the fact that she was merely a private citizen," Mr. Korn writes. But Lucy Moore told the official right away that "she was not going to do what she was being asked to do," that "she was oot going to give her family's blessing to this act."

Then this young woman said to the vice president of Sudan: "I'm not going to tell you that what you pro-pose is right. It isn't. It is wrong." She is her father's daughter, Curt. No one could ever ask for more. It is shameful that the U.S. government did not behave as well. The Washington Post.

anoint you interim president. But in-stead, Mr. Oakley asked us to put oway our heavy weapons and to engage in a democratic political pro-"When most of the American troops left in May, you told us that the UN mission could not last long. After all, the UN troops that came before the Americans in 1992 were

A Fair Job

In Somalia

By Herman J. Cohen Washington - 1 wish

Mohammed Farrah Aidid's head-

quarters during a staff meeting. I imagine the following monologue:

join the consensus for an interim regime reached at the Djibouti confer-

ence in July 1991, you told us that our army could wipe out the rest of the

warlords within a matter of weeks. But

we failed even to capture all of Moga-dishu. Hundreds of thousands of peo-

ple died of starvation as a result of the

fighting and President George Bush sent us 28,000 U.S. troops.

ley treated you as an important per-sonality, you told us that he had come

to recognize your right to rule Soma-lia and that the Americans would

When Ambassador Robert Oak-

Mohammed, when you refused to

could be a fly on the wall of

Of Vision

totally weak. When you decided to teach the Pakistani troops a lesson in an ambush that killed 24, you pre-dicted that the UN forces would go home. Instead, we saw the arrival of the U.S. Quick Reaction Force. Our confrontation with them led to hundreds of our own people being killed. And then, when you decided to attack the American troops, you said that U.S. public opinion would force them to depart. But instead, President Bill Clinton doubled the number

of troops and sent in heavy armor.
"So where are we, Mohammed? The
Americans will still be here for another six months. We will have to be their protectors since you have now promised to be peaceful. Mohammed, your policy is a total disaster."
This hypothetical discussion can-

oot remove the grief felt for the families of the American troops who were killed in action. Many quite rightly ask if saving Somalia is worth such a cost. That is why Mr. Bush's decision to intervene in Somalia last December was oot taken very easily.

Despite the increasingly bad news coming from Somalia between January and October 1992, the administration resisted calls for the use of force coming from different quarters, including many insistent letters from members of Congress.

The Bush intervention, which was the only possible way to project the power necessary to stop the starva-tion quickly, was a resounding success. The fact that Somalia has just had a record harvest is the best proof of that. The successful handover to the United Nations last May was also part of the planned scenario. Unfortunately, the U.S. Quick Re-

action Force was not utilized in the way originally envisaged. The force was supposed to be offshore so that it where in the United Nations' zone of operations. It was not supposed to engage in extended anti-guerrilla oper-ations among the civilians of southern Mogadishu. Admiral Jooatban Howe's determination to avenge the killing of the Pakistani soldiers is comble, but the better method would have been to isolate General Aidid's forces and let them stew unpublicized in their hideouts.

The panic reaction to the U.S. casualties among some members of Congress and journalists played right into General Aidid's hands. Public demands for an immediate U.S. pullout probably motivated the warlord to escalate the fighting. Fortunately, Mr. Clinton did not panic. He decided not to let the positive results of the past 10 months collapse back into anarchy and massive starvation.

The signal he is sending to the rest of the world is clear. When the UN Security Council decides to help millions of people put their countries back together again after years of civil strife, we will not be intimidated by small groups of armed thugs who refuse a democratic political process. On the other hand, he is telling Somalia and others that we cannot solve all of their problems indefinitely.

For those political leaders and media hyperbolists who enjoy jerking administrations around, I suggest that it is time to get your acts together. Maybe you are the ones who need to do a better job of conceptualizing and articulating your vision of America's role in the world.

The writer was assistant secretary of state for Africa in the Bush administration. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

New Patterns of Balance for Europe hard for even the ablest of foreign mediators By Werner Weidenfeld and Josef Janning

MAINZ. Germany — The end of the East-West conflict has led to clearly apparent shifts io the political map of Europe. From being at the center of Western Europe, France has shifted 10 the edge. This will become even more apparent as democracy and free market economies establish themselves to the east of Germany.

In the present interim period, the foreign policy of many European states tends to make use of a welltried political device. Balance-of-power policies that aim to preserve or restore an equilibrium have once again become a dominant feature of European politics.

This process should not be seen as a return to the kind of high-level European cabinet diplomacy that used to exist in the past. Rather, the peculiar nature of present-day balance-of-power politics derives from the unusual combination of classical diplomacy and modern integrative procedures. It is possible to pursue policies of national interest within the European Community, within its legal framework and in the context of its political dynamism.

Balance-of-power tactics lead to a significant increase in distributional conflict among the European states. One of the premises of the balance of power is a degree of mistrust of the capabilities and ambitions of one's orighbors. Balanceof-power politics favor the tendency to renationalization as a way of ensuring freedom of action.

Furthermore, this pattern creates structures without leadership, for leading powers and leading roles are immediately suspected of striv-ing for begamony. This is the reason for the widespread acceptance of an American role in Europe. America can check leadership ambitions and arbitrate power rivalries.

European policymakers are faced with the task of shaping the complicated constellation of the interim period. The object is to reconcile national assessments with the challenges inherent in the situation.

Europe cannot be constructed against the interests of its nations, but at the same time national interests cannot be preserved without the help of European solutions. This mutual relationship means that every attempt to pit nations and inte-gration on the Continent against each other will be doomed to failure.

The enlarged Union of European denocracies will be a constellation in which the distribution of power differs from that of the present Eu-ropean Community. Of particular significance is the hypothesis that there might be two blocs: a Southwest European bloc that would look to France for leadership, and a Northeast European bloc in which Germany might become the focal point of preferences and interests. In this kind of constellation, France and Germany would bear special leadership responsibility. More than other states, they would have to help reconcile diverging interests, settle distribution conflicts and maintain

the consensus of the Union. Both would have much to gain from successful management of these tasks, although it is legitimate to east doubt on the strength of this "axis." Among the Western democracies there is virtually oo other important bilateral relationship that is as shallow as the French-German one, Below the high political level there are lew close ties and relatively little knowledge of each other.

Oo the Continent, the classical tasks of the state - welfare and security - can no longer be organized politically oo a purely national basis or in a zero-sum fashion. In fact, integration has become a survival recipe for nation-states. Being

made up of small areas in political cultural and ethnic terms, this old Cootinent nonetheless constitutes the largest single market of the world economy.

On the other hand, European

politics require new and fundamen-tal justification. As a result of success in recent years, European politics have lost some of their raison d'être. While the internationalization of societies has progressed unabated, the development of corre-sponding capabilities for problem solving has stagnated, and the consensus on the necessity of joint ac-tion is beginning to crumble. Can the Continent hold together

on this basis? What is the point of Europe if there is no adversary? Europe should do that which is in the common interests of its member states. loternally, this kind of Europe will oever surrender its variety for the sake of technocratic efficiency. Differences between regions and nations, differences in development and different levels of achievement will require a variety of integrative concepts, and not unyielding adhercace to outworn strategies.

The vital interests of the Europe-

ans reach out beyond the balanceof-power politics pursued by the nation-states. "Europe" stands for a cultural concept in which the norms of democracy and the rule of law, a civil society, traditions and mentalities, and a dense historical and cultural variety come together. In this understanding of the Contineat lies its creative power - which must be organized politically.

Mr. Weidenfeld is professor of po-litical science at the Johannes Gutenberg University in Mainz: Mr. Janning is deputy director of the Research Group on Europe at the university. This comment has been excerpted by the International Herald Tribu from a discussion paper for the 1993 International Bertelsmann Forum, which took place last week.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Sardou Delivers

PARIS - The production of a new piece by M. Sardou is always a literary and Parisian event, but when such a piece is given after being talked of and written of for two years beforehand, when it is played by Mile. Rejane, and when it takes place in the Napoleonic period, which is so much in vogue nowadays, it is easily credible that there are no limits to the curiosity of the Parisians in the matter. Thus it was in the case of the comedy in four acts brought out last night [Oct. 27] at the Vaudeville un-der the title of "Madame Sans-Gene." M. Sardou aimed at amusing, and will make a deal of money. for the public will betake itself in crowds to the Vaudeville.

1918: Aleppo Is Taken

LONDON - The War Office announces that Aleppo was occupied yesterday [Oct. 26] by advanced cavalry forces and armored automobiles.

No news has yet been received of the occupation of the important railway junction situated about six miles north of Aleppo, but it is not believed that the Turks will defend this position, the capture of which will cut the enemy's vital line of communication with Mesopotamia, the Bagdad railway. The occupation of Aleppo is a splendid feat, which would have been impossible at any other time of the year owing to the lack of water.

1943: Yngoslav Trials LONDON - [From our New York

edition:] Seventeen supporters of General Draja Mihailovitch, Yugoslavia's War Minister, have been executed after trial by a Partisan People's Court and sentenced to death on charges of aiding the enemy, the Partisans' Free Yugoslav radio said to-day [Oct. 27]. Three others were sentenced to life imprisonment. One was found innocent, and one described as Mihailovitch's deputy in Slovenia, committed suicide before trial.

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OPINION

Americans Overdo Economic Pessimism

WASHINGTON - It oow VV turns out that the United States still has the world's most productive economy - and the most productive manufacturing industry. Those conclusions come from two detailed studies by McKinsey & Co., the management consulting firm, and they contradict a decade of popular and expert commentary about how "uncompetitive" the U.S. economy had become.

The new McKinsey study compared nine manufacturing indus-tries in the United States, Japan

Americans are rediscovering the nature of economic growth, and the result is frightening.

and Germany. Japanese industry was only 83 percent as productive as U.S. industry; German industry was 79 percent as productive.

Only two German industries (steel, metalworking) matched U.S. productivity, Japan led in five industries (including autos) hut lagged so much in others (mainly food processing that its advantage vanished. An earlier McKinsey study found that the United States enjoyed similar productivity superiority in service industries (retail-

ing, banking airlines).

These findings are interesting precisely because they fly in the face of the pessimism that Americans bring to almost all economic issues. Americans have gone be-yond discovering their shortcomings; they are now obsessed by them. There is a pervasive feeling that something fundamental has "gone wrong" with the economy. New technologies, foreign competitioo and low growth seem to

threateo unending job losses.
Bill Clinton effectively exploited this unease in last year's campaign. By Robert J. Samuelson

job market. A drop in the number

of new workers means less poten-

tial economic growth. Also, some

of those faster earlier recoveries eventually triggered higher infla-tion. A slower and more sustained

people from seeing how the econo-my operates and what it achieves. It

decisive movements occur more or

less spontaneously. The fashionable

rhetoric of economic anxiety over-

looks these automatic coping mechanisms. Just because everything is

hard to grasp that many of its

ism prevents too many

recovery is superior.

Joe Klein, the Newsweek columnist, that is the point. But the fantasy, calls it the Great American Fear. once embraced, has been hard to It is, I submit, the flip side of discard. Anything less than the idewhat might be termed the Great al of pervasive prosperity and secu-American Fantasy. This was a set of rity is regarded as a failure. People highly optimistic, and ultimately false, ideas about the economy that infected popular thinking in the 1960s. People came to believe that have gone from being merely con-scious of economie change to exaggerating it. A case in point: long-term career jobs. Although these they had conquered the problem of economic growth, Economists, adare oot as safe as they once were, they have oot disappeared. In 1991, nearly 60 percent of men over 45 had been with their present vising government on the proper policies, would end recessions. policies, would end recessions. Modern managers would maintain efficient and stable companies. employer at least a decade.

It is true that economic growth The combination would ensure has been lower than in previous constant economic growth, rising living standards and broad ecopostwar recoveries, but such com-parisons are misleading. For one thing, the U.S. labor force is grownomie security. In short, economic ing more slowly than in the past, because the huge baby boom gen-eration is no longer flooding the

progress could be engineered.

The trouble is that economic growth does not happen that way. It occurs in fits and starts. Busises misjndge markets and overinvest, as many did in the office building boom of the 1980s. Com-petitive realities or consumer tastes change. Americans decide that Japanese cars are better buys than U.S. cars, or (as is now happening) the reverse. New technologies dis-place old; personal computers assault mainframes. There is inherent uncertainty and instability.

In this sense, nothing fundamen-tal has "gone wrong." Americans are simply rediscovering the nature of economic growth, which is messy and haphazard, and the result is frightening. The view of growth has been artificial. People would have all the advantages of change (new technologies, strong job creation, higher living standards) without any of the disadvantages (industrial displacement, bankruptcy, job loss). Economic disorder came to be seen as unnatural, to be blamed oo inept government policies or corporate managers.

Of course, mistakes have been made by both business and government. These often compound the problems. Unfortunately, some mistakes will always be made. And

not controllable - at least by economists or corporate managers ---does not mean that everything is come depressions. Natural adjustments occur. Interest rates, wages and prices shift to stir recovery.

It can also be hard to accept that some insecurity is not only un-avoidable but also desirable. People and institutions stripped of worry become sloppy and complacent. One reason U.S. industries have high productivity is that they face more competition than those elsewhere. The U.S. auto industry, exposed to stiff Japanese competition, is 86 percent as productive as Japan's industry. McKinsey re-ports. German car companies, largely shielded from the Japanese,

are only 57 percent as productive. Democratic societies try to bal-ance citizens' desires for growth and security. This is as it should be. By itself, high economic growth can only provide more goods and services. They would not be worth much if people were constantly thrown out of their jobs and regu-larly forced to uproot to find oew work. Stability is valuable.

But the quest for total security is futile and self-defeating. The illusion has been that the economy could be purged of all the inconveniences of growth. Fanta-sy begat fear; both have now grown to monstrous proportions.

The Washington Post.

The Professor Declares War on Free Speech

WASHINGTON — Catherine MacKin-non, author of "Only Words" and campaigner in the culture wars on campuses, is more than just another full-time victim, ubiquitous and loud in proclaiming that she has been silenced. This professor at the University of Michigan law school also is a leader of the most

radical assault on free speech in U.S. history. McCarthyism, the "Red Scare" after the World War I, and the Alien and Sedition Acts were products of political factions with famil-

MEANWHILE

iar kinds of interests and passions. But today's assault on free speech is launched by intellectuals citing the core values of comemporary liberalism: compassion, fairness and equality. Ms. MacKinnon believes in One Huge Fact. Hers is: We live "in a world made by pornography." She makes two arguments for aggressive censorship of pornography and — although she does not acknowledge it — for

censorship of much more as well.

One argument is that pomography is not "only words" (or pictures), it is a form of assault, causing violence against women and reducing them to commodities. So government should treat pornography as action to be regu-lated, not expression protected by the First Amendment. Her second argument is that free

speech is, for most people, a chimera in sexist, racist America, where most people are members of "subordinate groups." Pornography, a tool of male domination, must be censored to promote the constitutional value of equality. Her argument sweeps far beyond pornog-raphy. Government has oot only a right but a

constitutional duty to suppress all expression

By George F. Will

that exacerbates any "historically oppressed" group's subordinate status. Ms. MacKinnon says that pornography and all other expression that imposes ("construets" is the pre-ferred jargon) subordination really sileness groups, so such expression is itself really a form of censorship, and censorship of it is really an expansion of freedom.

According to the theory behind the prolif-eration of campus speech codes, there is this new entitlement: the right of certain groups not to have their sensibilities hurt. So censor-ship is progressive when it suppresses expres-sion that offends subordinate groups. Such groups include almost exerctory white groups include almost everyone except white heterosexual males, Jews (interesting, that) and perhaps Asian-Americans.

Free speech must wait until all groups achieve equal status. When Ms. Mackinnon says, "Society is made of words, whose meanings the powerful control, or try to," she rationalizes something familiar: Despotism

— government control of words — made virtuous by the goal of equality.

Although she bases her case for despotism on an empirical claim (about pornography's power to impel behavior), she shows scant interest in evidence. However, Judge Richard Posner, reviewing "Only Words" in The New Republic, notes some evidence. Denmark, where pornography is unregulated, and Japan, where pornography featuring rape and bond-age is especially popular, have rates of rape fur lower than in America; the rate of rape has been declining as pornography has proliferated; women's status tends to be lower where, as

in Islamic nations, pornography is suppressed.

The point is not that pornography is harmless. It contributes to the coarsening of American life and so conduces to social crudeness perhaps even violence. But the First Amendment is a oullity if it protects only expression that is without consequences, or that has consequences universally considered benign.

Even if pornography were proved incon-sequential regarding violent behavior, Ms. MacKionoo and like-mioded femioisis would still want it censored as part of a government program to impose progressive "consciousness." Furthermore, the logic of her position leads to consorship of all depictions, io popular culture or advertising, of women io "subordinate" roles.

For someone who so strenuously loathes U.S. society, which she says is defined by pornography, Ms. MacKinnon is remarkably eager to vest in this society's representative government vast powers to regulate expression. She ignores the familiar contradiction in radical programs for therapeutic government: It society is so sick that it needs radical therapy, what reason is there to trust the government

produced by that society to be therapeutic?

Ms. MacKinnon reasons within a closed circle of logic: If you do not see our wicked society as she does, that just proves how wickedly society has "constructed" your false consciousness. Thus all critics are dismissible.
This professor, made rich and famous by a

tenured position at a prestigious public uni-versity, proclaims her voicelessness in a vol-ume published by the Harvard University Press, Here is the final sign of fanaticism oo sense of the ridiculous

Washington Past Writers Group.

28-10-93

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cut Health Costs First

Regarding "The Public Isn't Buying Clinton's Health Plan" (Oct. 13): The Clintoo health care plan will be a fiasco because it is apparently coocentrating oo methods of paying for outrageously overpriced medical treatment rather than reducing the cost of that treatment. It seems that the health practitioner societies (American Medical Association, American Dental Associatioo) are having success to in-flueocing both Congress and the

administratioo. Your front-page headline men-tioned that Americans are not buy-iog the concept. Why should they? Only the health care practitioners will benefit.

Physicians and dentists are high ly trained people who deserve to make a good living, but oot a fabulous one. There is no reason to make them the recipients of a taxdollar windfall.

If Bill Clinton wants to be remembered as a great president, his only chance is to be the one who actually lowered health costs. History eventually catches up with those who claim to do one thing while really doing another.

KENNETH E. KAPLAN. Heidelberg, Germany.

Let Hong Kong Decide

Regarding "China's Territories" (Letters, Oct. 7) from R. A. Ohl: l agree that Taiwan is oot part of Chioa. Neither is Hong Kong. Hong Kong has oever been a part of the People's Republic of China, which was established in 1949. It is absurd for Beijing to claim sovereignty over a place which has oever been under its rule. The people of Hong Koog

should have the right to determine their own future. They can choose to become independent, to remain a British colony, or even to join mainland China. No matter what the outcome, the crucial point is that the people of Hong Kong themselves have to make the decision. It cannot be imposed from outside, and especially not by Bei-jing. Let us decide for ourselves. KIN-MING LIU. Hong Kong.

No to a Wider NATO

Regarding the opinion column "We Really Are Part of the NATO Family" (Oct. 20):

Vaclay Havel advocates mem-bership to the North Atlantic Treary Organization for the post-Com-munist countries of Europe. He specifies the Czech Republic, Hun-gary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. With all due respect to President Havel, he is badly mistaken.

NATO is an alliance of mostly
mature and stable Western demo-

cracies. The alliance is at its weakest and most troubled, however, precisely where it has accepted as members unstable and con-Western countries, namely Greece and possibly Turkey.

Those post-Communist countries for which Mr. Havel advo-cates NATO membership are an unstable collection of Central European states whose loog-term commitment to Western and liberal values is uncertain. The recent split of Mr. Havel's own country, not to mention the fragmentation of Yugoslavia, underscores the in-herent instability of the region.

NATO is essentially a defensive, military alliance. An attack on one is an attack on all. To adopt Mr. Havel's proposal would be to juxtapose NATO's borders with those of Croatia, Serbia and

the disintegrating successor states of the former Soviet Union, An armed incident between Ukraine and Poland, or between Slovenia and Croatia, could pull the entire Atlantic alliance into war. Witoess Sarajevo in 1914.

By the 1980s, many Americans had steeled themselves to go to war over Berlin, if it ever came down to that. How many Americans, however, would be prepared to fight for Ljuhljana, Slovenia?

Mr. Havel is correct in saying that peace and order in Europe depend on peace and order in Central Europe. But there are many ways of bringing security and stability to Mitteleuropa without opening the Pandora's box of membership in NATO.

Munich.

A Valid Nobel Honor

Regarding "An Eccentric Selection From the Nobel Folks" (Oct. 13): Edwin Yoder virtually admits that he has read oothing by Toni Morrison, relying on "discerning readers" (who?) to confirm his couviction that she is by no means qualified to receive a prize be

doesn't value highly anyway.

He also complains that three other black writers (all male) were never so recognized, thus con-demniog Toni Morrison's selection

get it, why should she?
After this attack on the 1993 selection, be adds, "I mean no insult to Toni Morrison" and proceeds to insult her in the next sentence as a "journeyman novelist."

Toni Morrison is a morthy sain. Toni Morrison is a worthy recip-

ient of the prize. At least three of her covels — "The Bluest Eye," "Song of Solomon" and especially "Beloved" — rise toward great-ness. What appeals in her novels is her imagination, innovativeness and lyrical writing, her examina-tion of moral issues important to us all, and a view of humanity that includes us all, black or white.

Don't look for "exalted explana

tions" for her selection. Just rejoice that a serious and very qualified writer has been honored by the 1993 Nobel Prize in Literature. HELEN WILHELM. Oberscherli, Switzerland.

The Power of Aidid

General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, the Somali warlord, has the right idea. All it takes to break the resolve of the lone superpower's military is to capture one of its soldiers and then call in the reporters. One picture simultaneously on the covers of Time and Newsweek negates the entire U.S. arsenal. BRIAN J. CAMPBELL.

Antwerp. **Baseball Forever**

Regarding "It's Delightful, It's Delicious, It's Decrepit" (Oct. 22): Thomas Boswell's report of the fourth World Series game, in which the Toronto Blue Jays defeated the Philadelphia Phillies, 15-14, was a gem. It made me feel sorry for those fans who have abandoned baseball in favor of such bone-crushing sports as professional football, bas-

ketball, hockey and boxing.
Mr. Boswell's understanding of the human drama on the diamond and his talent in describing it make me understand and appreciate this remarkable, ageless game. In reminding us that baseball has no time constraints, he gives us something we long for but rarely find in our daily lives.

IRVING ZEIGER. Ubud, Bali, Indonesia.

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ION]

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

Unlikely Drug Fights Addiction

By Sandra Blakesiee New York Times Service

EW YORK - Driven by a deep sense of frustration that efforts to cure drug addiction are going owhere, federal researchers are testing a bizarre, mind-altering drug called ibogaine as a possible treatment for cocaine and heroin

The drug, drawn from the roots of a West African shrub, has been tried on only 60 people. But several doctors and patients say that the compound works wonders, often banishing symptoms of withdrawal and craving for months if not years.

Their work with ibogaine has opened the door to a new theory of how the hrain becomes addicted to substances like heroin, cocaine, nicotine and alcohol. This suggests that addiction is rooted in the cerebellum, the area of the brain where the connections for motor coordination, memory and dreams meet, and that it involves the same kind of ingrained conditioning that informs learning to walk in early childhood

Ibogaine advocates claim that a single dose of ibogaine taps inm this critical brain circuit and banishes withdrawal symptoms and drug cravings, sometimes for extensive periods. But scientists who are familiar with the drug urge cantion. "At this point, there is no credible scientific evidence that ibogaine cures addiction," said Dr. Herbert Kleber, a psychiatrist and director of the division of sub-stance abuse at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. "All the evidence is anecdotal and not based on carefully controlled scientific studies."

Used in pubertal initiation rites in Gabon, ibogaine induces a powerful altered state for at least 48 hours, during which young people are said to come into contact with a universal ancestor called Bwiti. In 1962, when psychedelic drugs were newly popular in the United States, a group of 20 recreational drug users, including a young heroin addict named Howard Lotsof, heard about the drug and decided to try it. Of the seven who were heroin addicts, five, including Mr. Lotsof, claimed that taking the drug extinguished, at least temporarily, their desire for heroin. "For ibogaine to work," Mr. Lotsof said, "you have to not want to continue on drugs. Some people don't want to kick their habit and ibogaine cannot help them."

Scientists Map Molecule Seen as a Key to AIDS

YDNEY — Australian scientists said Wednesday that they had cloned and genetically mapped a molecule that French researchers only days ago identified as the key that allows the AIDS virus to enter

They said the oext step, a close study of the molecule's genetic structure, could uncover a weakness that would open the door to developing drugs capable of halt-ing the AIDS virus from invading healthy human cells.

Dr. Geoff McCaughan of Sydney's Royal Prince Alfred Hospital said his team had just completed what he believes is the first complete mapping of the genetic struc-

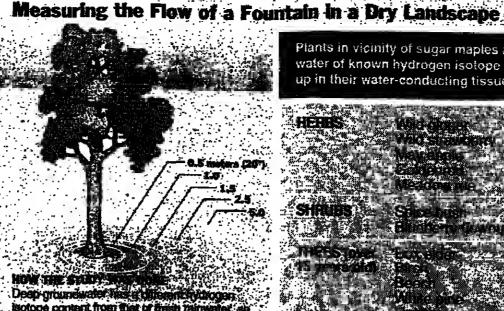
known as CD26.

Scientists at the Pasteur Institute in Paris announced Monday that they had identified the molecule CD26, which works along with the known receptor CD4 to allow the AIDS-causing HJV virus to infect

"We've just completed a se-quencing to find out the exact ge-netic structure of the molecule," said Dr. McCaughan, whose team has been studying the molecule's relationship with liver disease.

After the French discovery, the Australians are now trying to match differences they had found in the molecule's genetic structure with how the virus affects those infected with the acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Plants in vicinity of sugar maples and time it took for water of known hydrogen isotope composition to show



Deep groundwater has a different hydrogen isotope content from that of fresh talmyster, sh careful measurement of water hom undergrowth harvested at precise distances from a suger maple indicated how much the plants got from their tree benefactor.

up in their water-conducting tissue, or xylem.

How Plants Share Their Water

maples, said that while transporting

water out through a root system might not seem a particularly shocking thing for a plant in do, it was at first hard for biologists in believe.

Why, they wondered, would a

In fact, researchers studying the movement of water through plants using theoretical models had pre-

dicted bydraulic lift before it was

observed. Water always flows from

wet to dry areas; therefore, the sci-

entists had reasoned that at night,

when water doesn't evaporate from

plants' leaves, any water that the

deep roots pull from underground

should flow into the shallower

roots and from there into the dry

But biologists, by and large, did

not believe the models. Dr. John

Baker, a soil scientist at the U.S.

soil near the surface.

plant give up precious water?

By Carol Kaesuk Yoon New York Times Service

EW YORK — Tracking the global cycling of water from sky to earth and back again, scientists had thought they could count on at least one thing. The movement of water through plants, it seemed, was simple: up into the roots and out through the leaves as vapor,

But now they are discovering that plants are not the passive water va-porizers they had been thought to be. Instead, researchers have found unsuspected detour in the routing of the precious liquid H,O.

And this discovery may enhance the understanding not only of how plants interact with one another but how ecosystems function and even bow climate can change.

It turns out that in the darkness of night, many plants have been pulling up water from deep in the earth and, rather than holding on to it to pass through their leaves the next day, these plants are flushing it out through their shallow roots into the ground around them.

Biologists say that plants ranging from sagebrush in the arid steppes of Utah to sugar maples in the not so much why a plant would rainy forests of upstate New York leak water but how it could keep appear to be acting as subterranean

watering systems, drenching the soil and their thirsty neighbors. Dr. Todd Dawson, a plant ecolo-Around the same time, research-Dr. Todd Dawson, a plant ecologist at Cornell University who resurprised, they assumed something had gone wrong with their instrucently discovered that this phenomenon, which scientists are calling hydraulic lift, also occurs in sugar

Dr. Jim Richards, a plant ecologist at the University of California at Davis, and colleagues were looking to measure long-term seasonal fluctuations in the steppes' soil their sensors telling them that each night the soil around the sagebrush was moistening as if watered and then drying again during the day.

HEY discovered that these small shrubs were taking up as much as a ter each night and moistening the water by taking advantage of the high desert and the thirsty, tussock grasses living nearby.

thing that we didn't expect at all,"
Dr. Richards said, "We're just beginning to really investigate the actual physiology of what's going on and the ecological implications."

There are two different forms that the element hydrogen can take, heavy or light. As a result, H₂O, which is made up of hydrogen and oxygen, can be either heavy or light.

Department of Agriculture, who did the original laboratory work a few years ago to show that Bermuda grass was, indeed, a hydraulic lifter, explained that the question is chaparral, but also in alfalfa, barley summertime rainfalls because rain and maize, which can grow in much was richer in the heavier water. wetter climates, and even in plants like the sugar maple, which grows

> gia, noticed that while many plants around Ithaca, New York, were wilting, those close to sugar maples seemed to be doing well.

In such a season of intense water making good use of their proximity shortage, plants that are crowded to these trees, using the water they together would be expected to suffer were releasing to grow bigger and

paradoxically, Dr. Dawson found, the closer trillium, goldenrod and other plants were to sugar maples, the better they thrived. The farther away they were from the trees, the worse they fared, forming a striking

gradient of witt. As Dr. Dawson was to discover, these long-rooted sugar maples were as well equipped to pull water from deep in the soil as the desert sagebrush. Drawing upon this deep water, the trees were able to water their neighbors well. Dr. Dawson estimated that a 40-foot (12-meter) maple was able to deliver 40 to 60 gallons (150 to 225 bters) of water

to the upper soil layers every night. Water, as ubiquitous as it is, can be difficult to track. Dr. Dawson quart (about a liter) of wa- was able to see who was using whose subtle differences between groundwater beld deep below the surface and rainwater fresh from the sky.

Meanwhile, scientists are finding the same phenomenon not only in arid-land plants, like sagebrush that he could distinguish water and the oaks of the California stored deep in the ground from

By looking to see what kind of water the nearby trillium and other in wet environments.

During the drought of the summer of 1991, Dr. Dawson, whose work appears in the journal Occoloup by the sugar maples, and not the heavier rainwater in the soil.

In fact, many of the plants growing near the sugar maples were most because they would have to healthier.

Marilyn Hacker, poet and editor of the Kenyoo Review, is read-

ing "Dans la langue de personne."

Pendulum Swings. **Back on Protein**

Counting Grams Is Out (So Are Amino Acids)

By Mark Bittman New York Times Service

EW YORK - Not long ago, many health-conscious people obsessively protein they consumed. Adele Davis, a outrition writer whose books sold millions of copies in the 1960s and 1970s, recommended an intake of as much as 150 grams a day of protein, two or three times the mount that even then was commonly believed to be adequate.

And nearly everyone believed that the best protein, with all the amino acids a body occded, came only from animal foods and specific combinations of vegetables and

Now, the pendulum has swung

More and more experts are saving that most people can largely ignore their protein intake, if anything, they say, people eat too much protein. Nor should people worry about amino acids. Finally, they assert that people get all the protein they need by eating plants alone, a concept many people find

hard to grasp.
"Protein has become a conissne," said Suzanne Havala, a registered dietitian in Charlotte, North Carolina, and an author of the American Dietetic Association's position paper on vegetarian diets. "If you eat a reasonable variety of foods you would find it difficult

to avoid eating enough protein. In fact, as long as you consume enough calories to meet your energy oeeds, you'd have to work hard devise a protein-deficient diet."

Even vegetarians who eat no dairy products can get the protein they need from eating vegetables and nuts. If, for instance, an average person needs 50 or 60 grams of protein a day, then a cup of lentils or a plate of pasta provides more than a quarter of the amount needed.

XCEPT for some women over 60, almost no one in the United States fails to eat enough protein. Deficiencies are rare even among the poorest segments of the popula-

"We are certainly well nourished in terms of protein, and there is no point in promoting higher intake," said Vernon Young, a professor of outritional biochemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who is an expert on protein and amino-acid nutrition. Even in the developing world,

outritionists today call for more calories rather than more protein. "We don't need to consume anineil University and the director of the China Project, a study of diet

"When you do see classical pro-tein deficiency in Third World children, the answer is not to give them more protein but to give them a

Still, calling protein a nonissue has a nearly incredible ring to those who for decades have made certain in cook and eat carefully balanced meals containing what amounted to a trinity of meat, starch (carbo-bydrates) and vegetables. Now, people are being told that what has historically been the major protein source, mear, can be omitted.

No great medical breakthrough led to the change, nor did the gov-ernment substantially change its recommendations on protein intake. Rather, it simply became clear over time that the importance of meat was overstated and that adequate protein could be gained from plants. Most experts no longer see animal products as all-important protein

Many experts assert that people get all the protein they need by eating plants.

sources but as concentrated forms of protein that are needed, if at all, in small quantities. Dairy products, for example, are now recommended not for protein but for calcium.

Although large quantities of pro-tein have been linked in liver tumors in rats and although some people have made claims that too much protein puts stress on the kidneys, there is oo evidence that protein in any quantity that a per-son might realistically consume causes parm to humans.

The main problem is that animal protein is inexorably linked with fat, and clearly, high levels of fat are harmful.

The habit of crowding plates with animal protein leaves little room for fruit and vegetables. The average protein consumption for most Americans is substantially higher than the recommended daily allowance; more than twice as high, for example, in the case of many male teenagers and young men.

Yet, by design the RDA for protein, which ranges from 28 grams for young girls to 63 grams for grown men, is somewhat higher than what is considered necessary. And it can easily be met by eating plant foods: two tablespoons o there's little dispute about that," of protein, the same as a glass of said T. Colin Campbell, a professor milk; a cup of pasta has seven of nutritional biochemistry at Corgrams; a cup of lentils 15.

aristocratic but impoverished

Catbolic family io southern

France, and seemed headed for a

humdrum life with a boring job and

no prospects when he obtained a

position as pilot with the newly-

formed Latécoère airline, flying

mail across the North African de-

open-cockpit airplanes was appall

ing, and downed pilots risked cap-

ture and torture by desert tribes if

not death by flame or thirst. Yet in

flying, Saint-Exupery found free-dom and fulfillment. He "entered

the real of aviation like a Knight

Templar and emerged purified in thought and spirit," Webster

writes. "Long spells of solitude in

the sky or in exotic climates opened

up creative horizons. The trust placed in him restored his self-re-

spect while camaraderie and self-

sacrifice provided the fundamental

tissue of his views on life."

Never one to take advantage of

his aristocratic pedigree, Saint-Ex-

upéry happily took his place in a world in which "there was no no-

ticeable rank and no social class-

The accident rate in the fragile

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BOOKS

ANTOINE DE SAINT-EX-UPERY: The Life and Death of the Little Prince By Paul Webster. Illustrated,

276 pages, £17.99. Macmillan. Reviewed by Barry James

I N a thinly disguised publicity stunt for a champagne manu-facturer, an expedition last year tried to find the aircraft in which the anthor and pilot Antoine de Saint-Exupery was believed shot down in 1944. After a two-week scarch of the Mediterranean sea bed, the search was declared a failure, leaving the enigma of the writer's death intact.

But the enigma of his life has been skillfully unraveled by Paul Webster, whose book was written with the cooperation of Saint-Extpery's literary executor, and largely based on the author's letters and interviews with some of those who knew him and his family.

When he died, aged 44, Saint-Exupéry was already a well-estab-lished author, but his subsequent fame puts him among the stars of 20th-century French literature. His best-koowo work, "Le Petit Prince" ("The Little Prince") has become one of the most translated

works in the French language.

A children's fable for adults,
"The Little Prince" was in fact an allegory of Saint-Exupery's own life — his search for childhood cer-

By Alan Truscott

THE Netherlands finished

I fourth in the European Cham-

pionships, in Menton, France, and

won the Bermuda Bowl in Santia-

One of the stars of the Dutch

team is Banke Muller, who helped his team with well-judged play ou

the diagramed deal in Menton. As South, he landed in a shaky three

no-trump after West had shown the

major suits with a passed-hand

The lead was the heart jack and

South took the ace, fearing that a losing finesse would be followed by a spade shift. A diamond was led

from dummy and East rose with

the ace. He shifted to the spade jack

and again South took the ace, re-

fusing to finesse. He cashed three

diamond tricks, reaching this end-

BRIDGE

go, Chile.

takeout double.

edited by Rachel Ertel. "It's a book of Yiddish poets of the Holocaust. It's a subject that touches me as a Jew, and as a Jewish writer, living in Europe. It's part of my life everyday. It's written under the pressure of what was happening then." (Kenneth Neil Cukier, IHT)

WHAT THEY RE READING

tainties and interior peace, his mys-ticism, his belief in human courage and brotherhood, and his deep love for his wife Consuelo but also an allusion to the tortured nature of their relation

Although they lived separately for much of their married life and she complained that he "preferred great open spaces, wrecks and ghosts from the past," Consuelo was the muse to whom Saint-Exupery poured out his soul in copious letters while seeking the comfort of other women during aimless voy-

Consuelo was the rose in "The Little Prince." "I should have judged her by her acts and not by ber words," says the prince. "She wrapped herself around me and enlightened me, I should never have fled. I should have guessed at the state of editing and rewriting which reduced original drafts by as much as two-thirds of their length."

Saint-Exupery came from an

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SOUTH

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On the diamond nine. South

threw the heart six and West was in

trouble. He could not part with a

club, and a heart would have al-

lowed South to play three rounds of

chib effectively. So West gave up a spade. Muller read the position

perfectly. He led a heart to East'a king and ducked when the spade

ten was led. The defense could take

WEST

tenderness behind her poor ruses. Flowers are so contradictory but I was too young to know how to love

From his experiences as a daredevil, pioneering pilot across the desert of Africa and the plains of Argentina, Saint-Exupery fashioned books of seemingly great simplicity and directness that disguised the enormous effort be put

into them.
"He is," says Webster, "quite simply, an exceptional writer with a professional and artistic fascination for the use and impact of writ-

ten language."
"Behind Saint-Exupéry's quest for perfection was a laborious pro-

the spade king, but South had the last three tricks with two top clubs and the heart oueen.

NORTH PAQ32 WEST (D), ♥ K 5 ♦ A 6 6 5 2 SOUTH 0 6 ♦ A Q 3 ♥ Q 10 4

es." The pilots "were joined together by a crusade: the mail had to get through. A postcard to a lover in Rabat was more important than cither plane or pilot. The only re-ward worth having was the recogni-tion of other flyers." Saint-Exupery survived several accidents, one of which got him fired as a test pilot, but his love of the sky and the sense of freedom it brought him never wavered.

He was an accomplished artist who did his own whimsical drawings for "The Little Prince." On one flight with a failing engine, his mechanic recalled, "Saint-Ex simply started doodling cartooos which he handed back to me with a big grin." Lost in thoughts about writing or philosophy, he had a reputation for being absent-minded at the controls. A dinner be was due to attend in Algiers was held up for an hour while the gnests watched his plane circle as he finished the last pages of a detective novel. But he also had a sharp, mathematical mind and during the 1930s patented 14 inventions for the aircraft industry, including navigation and landing aids. Webster's book is charmingly

written and impressively rescarched. All the more pity, there-fore, that it lacks the footnotes that would have made it scholarly as well as entertaining. ional Herald Tribane

By Anthony DePalma

going to sell off or shut down its

vast network of government-run

husinesses, many people were skeptical, thinking they had heard such promises before from

Third World governments that ran bloated industrial bureau-

from more than 150 percent to below 10 percent and open up the economy to competition and

The savings on deht payments have also enabled Mexico to

spend more on social programs and move ahead with even

bolder economic reforms, in-cluding negotiation of a North

American Free Trade Agreement

But there are signs that the

privatization program has aggra-vated many problems instead of

easing them. For example, whit-tling back government-owned companies has cost more than 400,000 jobs since 1983, causing

widespread social hardship. In addition, getting govern-ment out of husiness did not al-

ways lead to greater efficiency, more competition or a better life

for ordinary Mexicans. In many

cases, the new private owners have proved to be just as unre-

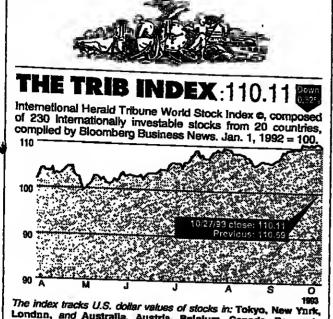
sponsive to workers and consum-

ers as the old government hu-

In recent months, moreover,

with the United States.

outside investment.



endulum Swip

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New Ynrk, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapora, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 ten issues in terms of marked capitalization. In the numbring of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked. Asia/Pacific Europe

Approx. weighting: 40% Approx. weighting: 40% Approx. weighting: 35% Close: 128.00 Prev.: 128.88 Close: 109.12 Prev.: 109.80 Close: 94.91 Prev.: 95.09

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Top Jobs in East Europe Becoming Tough to Find

By Henry Copeland Special to the Herald Tribune

manager" was good advice for adventurous Western jobseekers. "Those were the glory days when they would hire everybody and his brother," says a 28-year-old former New Yorker who landed a job in Budapest with a Big Six accounting firm last year after a 30-minute interview spliced into his spring

Those "glory days" of expatriate hiring in Poland, the Czech

Local people with a

training can hold out

couple of years of

Republic and Hungary are now over, headhunters say. Expatriates already on the ground may

expect less pay if they want new jobs, the post-Communist talent Conversely, natives with a couple of years training at a for more money.

Western company can hold out for roore money. And companies with qualified local staff should

beware of poachers. The advice for joh seekers from the West is to go further East -

to Russia — and fast.
With labor markets weak in the West, Eastern Europe is overrun with joh seekers. "On average every week, I get five to 10 calls or visits or letters from the U.K. or U.S.," says Tamas Toth, managing partner for Central and Eastern Europe for Neumann International, a management consulting firm based in Vienna.

A job in Eastern Europe now makes a trendy addition to an international manager's resume, says Mr. Toth, whose firm has made 1,500 placements in the region. "Two to three years ago it looked 'strange,' "he says. "One year ago, it was 'interesting.' And today it is viewed as a 'challenge,' a legitimate part of an interna-

But, as in most markets, the crowd is late. "Ninety percent of our business is now local nationals, as opposed to Western hires, which is a dramatic turnaround from two years ago, when it was the reverse." says Anna Sidorowicz, country manager for the recruiter Nicholson International, which has 10 offices across Europe.

Expats posted to the East shortly after the Berlin Wall fell are looking for new jobs, says Tony Goodwin, managing director of Antall International in London. "Anyone flying out doesn't have a

track record, and can't compete with these people," he says.

With increasing skills available from local people, "why should the multinational take the cost of an expat, when the can employ

See MANAGER, Page 15

Disarray Grows Over Japan Rail Stock

By James Sterngold New York Times Service
TOKYO — Investors abruptly reversed course Wednesday and thrashed the stock of East Japan Railway Co. with waves of selling that choked the Tokyo Stock Exchange's computers and left the overall market depressed. On Tuesday, the listing of the shares had spurred a buying frenzy.

In a desperate hid 10 end Wednesday's turnult, the exchange

suspended trading in the shares of the huge government-controlled railway at 10:32 A.M. on just their second morning on the market.

But while that may have rescued the overloaded computers, it de-prived thousands of anxious investors of the means to take profits on their holdings and it created a major embarrassment for the govern-ment's ambitious privatization pro-

The government had listed the shares of what is known as JR East on Tuesday, hoping a smooth de-but would restore badly shaken confidence in the stock market after a nearly four-year decline. Now it appears that the exercise has only reinforced worries about whether the market is an appropriate place for individual savings and how fairly the market is being managed.

The closely-watched 225-stock Nikkei index fell 184.82 points to close at 19,838.78 on Wednesday. It had been barely holding over the 20,000 barrier and had recently appeared to stabilize just over the

Traders said the newest drop sig-naled that the new listing had failed to hring investors back into the market. Furthermore, several analysts said the frenzied pace of trading in JR East shares showed that investors were still in no mood yet for long-term investing, the basis of

the privatization program has stumbled because what was be-Rather, investors appeared to be looking for ways to jump in and then out with a few year in their pockets, which could keep the overing offered did not generate enough interest from investors. The program has been de-scribed by the World Bank and See TOKYO, Page 10

Privatization Plays to a Wealthy Few New York Times Service MONTERREY, Mexico — Fund as a model for other developing countries which have not been as successful at pulling out When Mexico first said it was tized bank can be a costly night-

> However, of the 940 businesses the government disposed of, far more were closed than sold. Of those sold, the overwhelming majority were picked up by private bidders, usually wealthy Mexican investors, rather than sold off through public stock offerings to

Scars of Mexico's Sell-Off

A decade later, Mexico is nearing the end of one of the employees or the public.
Sales did not guarantee sucmost sweeping sales of state companies in the world. In all, cess. Mexico's largest shipyard, the government has sold or dis-Astilleros Unidos de Veracruz, was sold with great hopes to Norwegian investors in 1991 but solved more than 80 percent of the 1,155 businesses it once ran. The sale of the state companow nearly hankrupt because nies has brought the government more than \$21 billion. Almost all of that went to retire part of the of labor disputes and a slow-down in business. Dozens of old sugar mills sold off in the last few national debt, helping the ad-ministration of President Carlos years have closed, eausing hardships for workers and cane grow-Salinas de Gortari slow inflation

The privatized telephone company is still a sluggish monopoly. with customers waiting a year or more for installation and thou-



Privatizing State industry

Luis Rubio, a political scientist in Mexico City, said: "This government has proved to be a first-class manager of the econo-my. What it hasn't done is anyhing to increase competition. Government officials say that competition; though desirable,

mare, since the investors who

bought them seem intent on re-

couping their investment in a few

years by charging sky-high rates for loans. And the two privatized

television stations have done lit-

tle more than rejigger their old

menu of soap operas and sports

Perhaps the deepest disap-pointment is a common feeling that in selling off what some con-sider the national patrimony, the

government has favored a few

Instead of paving the way for competition in goods and ser-vices, the program has increased competition among the handful

of families vying to be Mexico's

"The booty of privatization has made multimillionaires of 13

families, while the rest of the

Mexicans — has been subjected to the same gradual impoverishment as though they had suffered through a war," wrote Alvaro Cepeda Near, a columnist for La Legueda, a leftigt Mexico City.

Jornada, a leftist Mexico City

vestors, who have become fab-

was never really their goal. Rather, the priority was efficiency, they say, along with elimination of costly subsidies and debilitating losses.

For a long time, private inves-tors seemed willing to take a chance and relieve the government of those responsibilities. But times have changed. Last month, the sale of a

shrimp-exporting company with \$250 million in annual sales, Ocean Garden Products Inc., was abruptly put off because the

See PRIVATIZE, Page 15

Ford Becomes 2d Carmaker to Post Big Profit

DEARBORN, Michigan -Ford Motor Co. reported surpris-ingly strong third-quarter earnings Wednesday of \$463 million, attributing its improvement to better sales, lower customer givebacks and a one-time gain from a change

Ford's earnings, which amount-ed to 79 cents a share, were more than 10 times the average estimate of 17 industry analysts, and compared with a year-earlier loss of \$272 million.

Investors reacted by pushing Ford stock to above \$60 a share for the first time since it became a public company in 1956. It closed at \$60.375, up 62.5 cents, on the New York Stock Exchange.

Ford's earnings were the second surprise among the U.S. Big Three. Chrysler Corp. earned \$423 mil-lion, more than twice analyst estimates. Analysts expect General Motors Corp. to report a consoli-dated loss Thursday of \$325 mil-lion before a \$950 million restructuring charge. Ford's auto husiness outside the

United States lost \$261 million in the quarter, compared with a loss of \$314 million in the year-earlier quarter, Job cuts amounting to nearly 13 percent of the work force in Europe helped narrow the loss. Treasurer David McCammon said.

Losses in Europe, which nar-rowed to \$217 million from \$272 million, more than offset earnings in other foreign markets. Included in this year's loss was a deficit of \$108 million at Ford's Jaguar Cars

Ford's worldwide sales and revenues rose 5.1 percent to \$24.5 billion from \$23.33 hillion a year ago, Vehicle sales were up 3 percent, or 37,000 cars and trucks, from last year.

The company had net U.S. automotive earnings of \$333 million, including a \$171 million gain from the income tax law change. It was the best overall third quarter in four years. Ford lost \$260 million making and selling cars in the United States in last year's third quarter.
(AP, Bloomberg)

Kodak Taps Motorola Chairman ROCHESTER, New York -

Eastman Kodak Co. said Wednes-day that it lured Motorola Corp.'s chief, one of the most highly regarded executives in the telecommunications industry, to become its new chairman and chief executive.

George M.C. Fisher, 52 replaces Kay R. Whitmore, who was de-posed in August because he could not cut costs at the world's largest photography company fast enough to satisfy investors. Under Mr. Fisher's guidance, Motorola has had a five-year period of uninter-rupted growth in both sates and carnings. Motorola's stock price has appreciated by 26 percent dur-ing the same period.

Kodak investors gave an immediate vote of confidence to the change. The company's shares, which closed at \$58.75 on the New York Stock Exchange, traded as high as \$62.125 in the third market after the ap-The announcement came hours

after Kodak said it lost \$68 million in the third quarter due to a \$387 million restructuring charge. The loss compared with earnings of \$189 million a year earlier. Motorola said Mr. Fisher's departure was unexpected. He joined

the semiconductor and telecommunications company in 1976, rising to become president and chief executive in 1988 and chairman and chief executive in 1990. At Motorola, Mr. Fisher was

credited with pulling together a coalition of companies that will deploy 66 satellites so that calls from hand-held phones can be placed from anywhere in the world. (Bloomberg, AP)

Airbus Seeks to Soften Executive's Warning

By Jacques Neher International Herold Tribune

PARIS - Airbus Industrie pulled back Wednesday from a warning attributed to its top executive that the European aircraft consortium risked "disappearing" if it did not move to overhaul its orga-nization. Meanwhile, sources at the group's higgest shareholders criti-cized the comment as self-serving.

Nevertheless, the essence of Airbus Chairman Jean Pierson's comments - that the consortium needed to change into a real company if it was to compete directly with Boeing Co. - drew the support of Airbus's member companies and of industry analysts.

But a source said that the idea of revamping the organization, first proposed two years ago by Deut-sche Aerospace AG, had little chance of moving forward now. He said the French government would not want to be seen as abandoning its hold on Toulouse-based Airbus, particularly now that Franco-German relations are strained.

"France considers Airhus a French product," the source said. "A proposal to radically change its structure, especially one coming from the Germans, could not come at a worse possible time."

The French state-owned aerospace company Aerospatiale and Dentsche Aerospace each own about 38 percent of the consortium. British Aerospace PLC has 20 percent and Constructiones Aeronauticas SA of Spain 4.2 percent:

Mr. Pierson, in comments to a group of industrialists Tuesday, said Airbus's status as a sales office for its four partners - which divide up its production contracts - had reached its "genetic limits." He added, according to some reports on his comments, that if Airbus did not transform itself into a company with the power to control its production costs, "customers would stop coming, we would lose money and disappear."

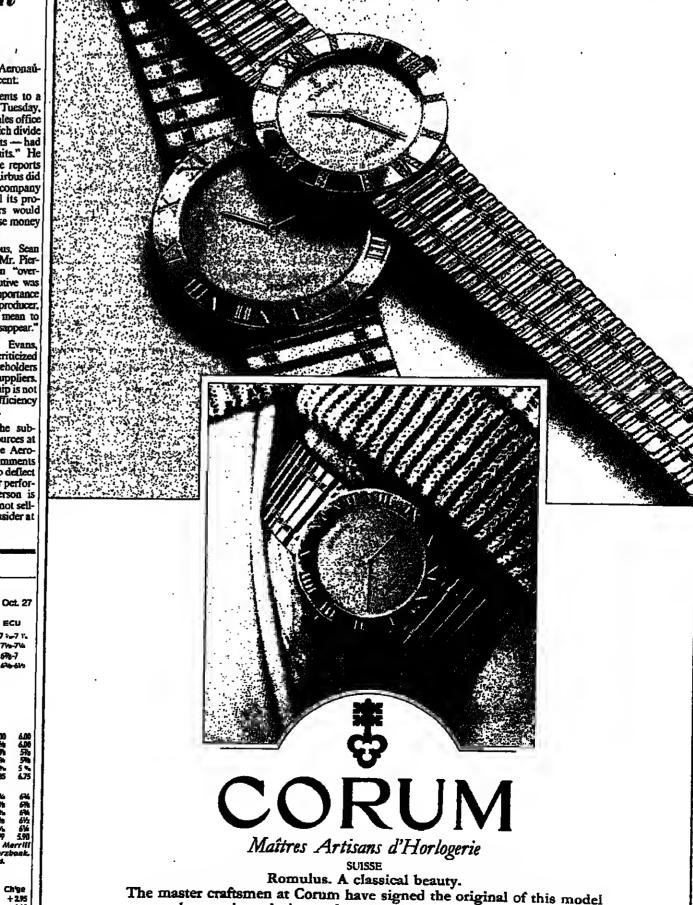
A spokesman for Airbus, Sean Lee, said some reports of Mr. Pier-son's comments had been "overhlown." He said the executive was trying to emphasize the importance of transforming the aircraft producer, "but he certainly did not mean to imply that Airbus would disappear."

On Tuesday, Richard Evans, chief executive of BAe, criticized the fact that Airbus's shareholders were at the same time its suppliers.
This incestuous relationship is not the best way to increase efficiency and productivity," he said.

While agreeing with the sub-stance of his arguments, sources at Aerospatiale and Deutsche Aerospace said Mr. Pierson's comments could have been intended to deflect criticism for this year's poor performance. "It looks like Pierson is trying to make excuses for not selling more planes," said an insider at Aerospatiale.

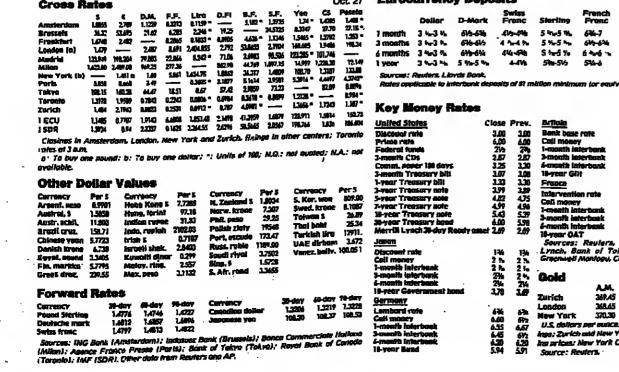
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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES



Blue-Chip Shares Drop With Bonds

shares were lower Wednesday de- change spite a government report indicating the U.S. economy was gaining

MARKET DIARY

The Commerce Department said American factories received 0.7

N.Y. Stocks

percent ore orders for durable goods last month, or a seasonally adjusted total of \$132.8 billion. Bond prices fell, as an economic upturn brings with it the threat of inflation, which erodes the value of

Stocks then followed bonds lower, as they have often done in the current period of low interest rates. Lower prices on bonds mean higher yields, and higher yields tend to make bonds more attractive relative to stocks.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 1.12 points Tuesday, ended 7.83 points lower at -3.664.66. It had been down more than 15 points an hour before Wednesday's close. Declining shares outnumbered

NEW YORK — Blue-chip ratio on the New York Stock Ex-

The 30-year Treasury bond, which rebounded 7/32 Tuesday to yield 5.98 percent, fell 10/32 in price, to 103 11/32, on Wednesday. The issue's yield rose to 6.00 percent.

Stock trading was active, with 277.1 million shares changing hands on the Big Board. The Nasdaq composite iodex gained for the first time this week. The index rose 6.42 to 771.88, led by a rally in computer-related companies such as Intel and Apple

Intel gained 4 to 644 as the company announced a new generation of memory products. The socalled flash storage cards, about the size of credit cards, can store as much as 20,000 pages of text, the company said.

Apple Computer rose 2 to 31% after Bear, Stearns & Co. raised its forecast of the personal-computer maker's operating earnings for the quarter ending in March 1994.

(Bloomberg, AP, UPI, Knight-Ridder)

Hope for U.S. Economy **Underpins the Dollar**

NEW YORK - The dollar rose Wednesday amid speculation that : Thursday's report on the U.S. gross domestic product will show accelerating growth in the economy.

The dollar rose to 1.6800 Deut-

Foreign Exchange

Tuesday. The dollar has risen 5.6 percent against the mark in the last two weeks, amid speculation that the U.S. economy is picking up speed while Germany's languishes. Signs of progress in U.S.-Japa-

nese trade negotiations helped the dollar gain against the yen. The dollar finished at 108.70 yen, up from 108,285 yen Tuesday.

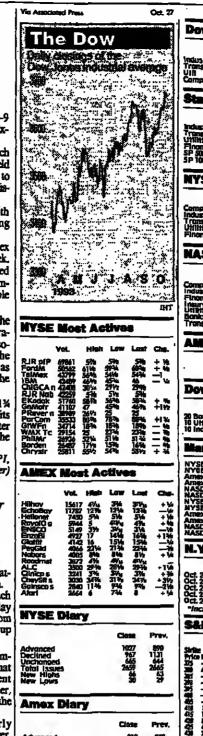
The more progress there is on trade, the less jawboning you'll hear about a stronger yen," said

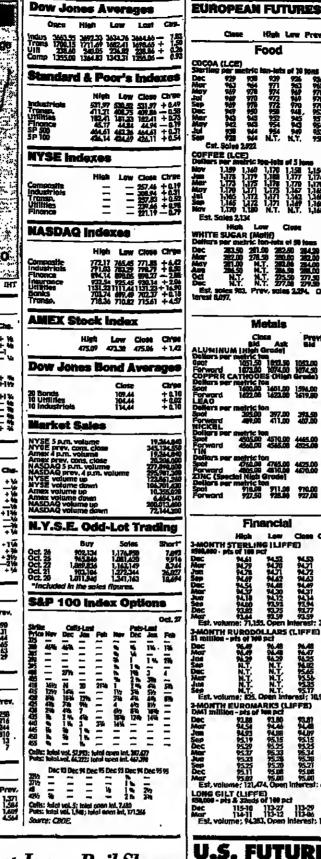
Amy Smith, currency market strategist at IDEA, a consulting firm. The dollar rose to 5.8610 French francs from 5.8550 francs Tuesday and to 1.4809 Swiss francs from 1.4779 francs. The pound edged up to \$1,4810 from \$1,4800.

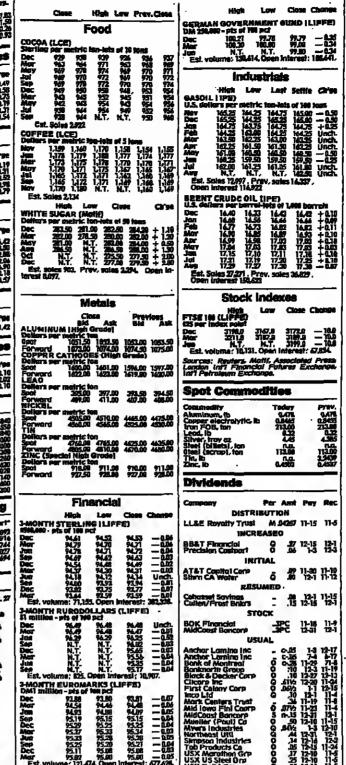
sche marks from 1.6790 DM on Many traders expect the Commerce Department to report that GDP rose between 2.75 percent and 3 percent in the third quarter after a 1.9 percent increase in the

second quarter. Traders sold dollars early Wednesday after Hans Tietmeyer, president of the Bundesbank, said the central bank had no room to cut German interest rates any further "for oow,"

But the dollar recovered after the Commerce Department said orders for durable goods rose a biggerthan-expected 0.7 percent during







Simpson Industries Tob Products Ca USX Merothen GrP USX US Steel Ora USX Delhi Group

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Du Pont, Raising Its Charge To \$1.3 Billion, Posts a Loss

WILMINGTON, Delaware (Combined Dispatches) — Du Poni Co. posted lower third-quarter profit from operations Wednesday and said a restructuring charge of \$1.3 billion resulted in a loss of \$680 million. The loss, equal to \$1.01 a share, contrasted with earnings of \$420 million, or 63 cents a share, a year earlier. Sales fell 5 percent to \$9.2 billion. Du Pont said a strike at its Consol Energy Inc. coal-producing subsidiary had lowered earnings by about 7 cents a share in the quarter.

Without the charges and other one-time items, the company had profit from operations of \$356 million, or 51 cents a share, compared with \$420

million, or 63 cents, a year earlier. The company, America's largest chemical manufacturer, also increased the size of its previously announced restructuring charge by \$920 million, or \$1.36 a share. Last month, the company said it would take a charge of \$375 million, or 55 cents a share, to cut 4,500 employees, or 7 percent of its work force, in the United States and an additional 1,600 workers in

Carbide's 3d-Period Profit Rose 73%

DANBURY, Connecticut (Combined Dispatches) - Uoion Carbide Corp. announced a major restructuring Wednesday and posted a 73 percent increase in third-quarter profit, citing a cost-cutting program and lower interest expenses.

The restructuring will eliminate four divisions at the chemical manufacturer. The company said profit rose to \$38 million, or 23 cents a share, from \$22 million, or 14 cents a share, a year earlier. (AP, UPI)

Nextel Will Acquire PowerFone

RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (UPI) — Nextel Communications Inc. bolstering its presence as a player in wireless communications, said Wednesday it had agreed to buy PowerFone Holdings Inc. for \$370 million in stock.

Nextel, formerly Fleet Call Inc., said the acquisition will extend its digital mobile service to Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. Nextel provides radio-dispatch services for plumbers, truckers and taxicabs, but has been moving towards expanding its digital-wireless service beyond Los Angeles to compete directly with cellular-telephone companies.

BellSouth Ponders Paramount Bid

ATLANTA (Bloomberg) — BellSouth Corp., which had offered to invest \$5 billion in QVC Network Inc. to help it acquire Paramount

Communications Inc., is considering a plan to buy Paramount on its own, a person close to the company said Wednesday.

BellSouth is exploring a variety of financing alternatives and may have received board permission to launch a bid for the media and entertainment conglomerate, the person said. BellSouth declined to comment but acknowledged that it had held merger talks with several companies.

Anheuser Has a Loss After Charges

ST. LOUIS (UPI) — Anheuser-Busch Cos., cining one-time restructuring charges, reported Wednesday a \$75 million net loss for the third quarter, reversing net income of \$309.1 million a year earlier. Sales rose to \$3.62 billion from \$3.54 billion.

The brewing and entertainment concern said the loss was after a pretax charge of \$565 million and an after-tax noncash charge of \$33 million to cover accounting changes for deferred tax liabilities.

Bethlehem Steel Returns to Profit

NEW YORK (Knight-Ridder) - Bethlehem Steel Corp. said Wednesday it had its first quarterly profit since the first three months of 1990 on the strength of cost-cutting and an improved product mix. The steelmaker had oet income of \$31.2 million, or 23 cents a share, reversing a loss of \$58.2 million, or 76 cents a share, a year earlier.

TOKYO: Waves of Selling Trigger Suspension of East Japan Rail Shares

sustain a rise. The exchange's in-ability to keep trading smooth could just add to this edginess.

"Yesterday, when there was a flood of buy orders and the price was rising, oobody stopped that," here. "But today, when individuals

Initially, the price of JR East jumped in a coordination of Tuesday's overheated rise. The issue was oversubscribed, so many investors had received fewer shares than they had wanted from the initial auction

close Tuesday and 380,000 yen at the auction last month.

NASDAQ Diary

But sentiment turned around fast. Traders said individual investors, many of whom had been allotted just one share of JR East in the said Bernard Siman, an analyst and apparently went to the market with Jardine Fleming Securities Tuesday to make up the difference. auction, decided the rise was over- East and the final price was put at done and tried to take their profits 600,000 yen. About 150,000 shares Early Wednesday, the shares hit from a market that has been stingy had changed hands.

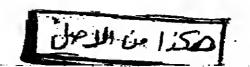
Continued from Page 9 were trying to make a quick buck a peak of 614,000 yen each, or and were selling, they suspended trading. Is that right?"

were trying to make a quick buck a peak of 614,000 yen each, or with such opportunities lately. When the large oumber of small close Tuesday and 380,000 yen at the collection of the expension of the collection orders was flashed onto the ex-change through an automated order system, the computers quickly backed up from the huge imbal-

ance of sell over buy orders. Trading was then halted in JR

U.S. FUTURES		
Via Associated Press Oct. 27 Season Season	1 Section Section	Sepsor Sepsor
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Tue's opening 74,317 off 1031 SCYBEAN OIL (CROT) 44,000 bs-dollors per 100 bs.	Tur's open int 16,280 up 991 PLATBILIAN (INNESS) SO troy are delicas per array are	59.50 56.60.lon 93 56.15 56.30 56.15 56.30 +0.51 284 Est. soies 44.550 Tur's soies 47.349
350 17.40ccc 25.5 25.6 25.6 12.5 12.5 12.5 25.0 25.0 25.0 25.0 25.0 25.0 25.0 2	427.00 396.00 Jon 94 374.00 376.50 374.00 374.50 +2.10 12.107 426.50 395.00 Apr.94 377.00 380.00 377.00 380.00 +4.30 2.807	Tue's open inf 172,934 off 421 LIGHT SWEET CRUCE (IMAER)
24.09 21.3144cry4 73.62 23.69 23.62 23.55 +0.16 12.902 24.00 21.2044cry4 73.60 23.68 23.51 23.55 +0.15 4.25 25.95 51.85.314 23.45 23.67 22.51 23.55 +0.15 4.25	48100 367.003/u194 379.00 379.00 379.00 4230 1,222 Est. soles 10.4. Tue's soles 1,046 Tue's openier 14,142 off 12	1.000 bbsdollors per bbs. 21.80 17.15 Dec 93 17.51 71.67 17.49 71.65 +8.11113,484 21.00 17.48 Jun 94 17.77 17.80 17.86 17.86 +0.11 39.531
75.75	GOLD (NCMX) 100 trey cu dollars per tray cu_	20.95 17.44 Feb 94 17.97 18.00 17.06 18.00 +0.10 18.37 21.18 17.85 Ahar 94 18.96 18.12 18.02 18.13 +0.00 22,049
24.10 22.16 Oct 94 22.85 23.45 22.75 23.85 +0.20 eller 23.75 22.00 Dec 94 22.85 23.50 22.70 22.80 +0.15 896 Est. noises N.A., Tue's soles 12.740	41.50 302.00 Oct 92 276.00 272.50 270.00 272.50 +3.50 44.00 331,70 Dec 13 371.30 272.50 386.50 371.60 +1.30 91.452 415.70 323.60 Feb 94 372.00 375.60 271.20 272.30 +1.30 17.144	20.90 18.05 Apr 94 18.18 18.25 18.15 18.24 +0.07 14.531 20.90 18.20 May 94 18.20 18.21 18.24 18.25 +0.06 13.440 21.05 18.30 Jun 94 18.40 18.43 18.34 18.45 +0.05 25.200
Tue's open int 64,790 up 184	414.50 335.20 Apr 94 374.30 374.50 374.50 374.60 +2.70 8.522	20,78 18,45 M4 18,50 18,60 18,44 18,54 +0,05 12,204 25,78 18,52 Aug 94 18,66 18,60 18,60 18,60 18,62 +0,04 7,254
Livestock	Est. soles 29,000 Tue's map; 34,867 Tue's open int 154,785 off 86	20.73 18.74 Sep 94 18.62 18.62 18.71 +0.54 9.339 20.73 18.74 Oct 94 18.76 18.79 18.76 18.80 +0.04 4.492 28.63 18.64 Nov 94 18.79 18.67 18.76 18.80 +0.04 6.841
CATTLE (CIMER)		20.85 18.76 Dec 94 18.95 +0.04 14.369
40,000 Bbs Card's per Et. 76.65 - 68.10 Dec 92 73.85 74.30 73.85 74.10 +0.30 72.365	Financial .	19.40 18.00 Peb 95 19.06 + 0.84 20.44 18.97 Mor 95 19.12 + 8.04
74.50 70.90 Feb 94 74.50 74.90 74.47 74.77 +0.27 15,452 82.75 73.30 Aor 94 75.57 76.30 75.57 76.25 +0.36 10,507 74.27 71.80 Jun 94 72.95 72.27 72.95 73.12 +0.17 8,184	UST. BELLS (CMER) SI million-pix of 100 pct. 37.01 95.13[bec.73 96.03 96.03 96.79 96.000.0) 13.995	20.30 18.97 Jun 95 19.26 19.26 79.26 19.27 +8.05 14.096 19.84 19.70 Sep 95
73.25 73.26 Aug 94 73.05 73.55 73.55 73.55 +0.05 33.902 73.25 73.67 Oct 94 72.05 73.17 72.00 72.07 +0.15 1,269	97.01 95.320e.70 96.51 96.52 96.79 96.500.01 13.991 94.90 96.11 Morrey 96.70 96.71 96.65 96.670.01 14.660 94.75 94.15 Jun 94 96.55 96.56 96.57 96.570.03 2.372	Est, soles 85.605 Tur's, soles 102.431 Tur's soen inf 387,684 up 3089 UNLEADED GASOLINE (IMMUSE)
Dec 10 73,12 73,12 72,95 72,05 Est sales 6,195 Tue's soles 13,581 Tue's open int 67,697 off 771	Est. soles 2.375 Tue's agles 1,489 Tue's open int 37,834 up 480	42,900 gal- cents per gal
FEEDir CATTLE (CMIR) 50,000 lis,- cents per ti.	8 YR. TRIBASSIRY (CBOT) \$108,500 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pc; 112-27 107-17 Dec 9312-295 113-01 T12-235 112-24 — 65 159,594	56.90 47.75 Dec 95 49.00 49.30 40.40 49.20 +0.46 49.807 56.70 47.95 Jone 94 49.39 49.50 49.00 49.00 +0.44 26.947
\$7.75 75.990ci 93 \$5.80 \$6.10 \$5.80 \$6.67 +0.37 409 \$4.49 17.45.Nov.73 \$5.27 \$5.90 \$5.20 \$5.77 +0.50 3,932	113-05510-72 Mar 9412-065 172-09 172-09 112-015— 94 7,136 Est sales N.A. Tur's sales 26,977	57.00 57.00 57.00 57.00 57.00 57.40 57.15 +0.42 10.300 57.00 57.00 57.00 57.40 57.40 57.40 57.15 +0.42 (4.40)
18.596 77.50 Jun 94 18.55 18.562 18.455 18.465 +0.35 17.50 18.535 18.456 Marr 94 18.273 18.302 18.273 18.245 18.255 18.455 18.256	Tue's openint 164,733 up 1347 16 YR. TREASURY (CBOT)	52.50 53.65APT% \$4.15 \$4.20 \$4.90 \$4.90 \$4.90 \$4.00 \$4.50 \$4.50 \$4.50 \$4.50 \$4.50 \$4.50 \$4.50 \$4.50 \$4.50 \$4.50 \$4.50 \$5.10 \$5
84.40 77.40 May 94 \$1.50 \$1.75 \$1.50 \$1.60 +0.30 30 85.00 77.55 Aug 94 \$1.30 \$1.42 \$1.00 \$1.30 +0.13 161	\$100,000 ordr- pils & 32nds of 100 pct 177-04 181-25 Dect 31 115-14 115-00 115-03 — 04 227,567 1 116-09 100-00 Mor 9 114-16 114-17 114-06 114-08 — 04 227,56	60.00 S4.00 34 94 - 54.00 S4.50 S4.5
51.30 74.50 Sep 94 00.90 81.10 80.90 81.10 +0.28 72 Est series 1,222 Tup*s, sches 1,461	Est. soles N.A. Tue's soles 94,769 Tue's openint 253,353 off 5022	36P 74 57.50 57.50 57.50 54.00 +0.62 Est. spics 33,337 Tue's, spics 42,995
Tue's open int 8,913 off 152 HOGS (CMER) HOGS (CMER)	US TREASURY BONDS (CROT) (8 pc3-5100,000-pts & 33nds of 100 pcd)	Tut's oparitit 119,305 up 4749
51,60 42,67 Dec 17 47,97 41,42 47,22 48,10 +4,13 11,491 51,25 40,20 Fab 14 48,30 49,25 48,75 48,300.02 1,044	122-96 72-98 Dec 2316-31. 119-94 118-97 118-13- 14 381,023 138-31 70-90 Mor 94117-94 117-29 117-96 117-96 1 17-96 1 119-29 97-96 Jan 94 114-12 116-94 116-94 116-96 1 15 146,239	Stock Indexes
#8.5	118-26 90-12 Sep 96 115-18 115-18 115-05 115-15 97 15,677 118-00 91-19 Dec 96 115-02 115-02 115-02 115-02 06 18,386	SI-P COMP. INDEX (CMER)
\$1.30 \$1.30 \$4.50 \$4.50 \$4.50 \$1.50 \$-0.05 \$1.50	Est sales N.A. Tur's soles' 363,070 Tur's open est 355,913 off 7002	500 x index 47.55 467.10 bec 79 464.59 465.80 465.80 465.70 +1.15193,996 472.50 464.20 May 24 464.70 464.70 464.50 464.50 464.50
Est. scies 4,362 Tue's scies 4,172 Tue's open ins 19,920 to 278	ANDROCIPAL BONDS (CEOT) \$1900x Indox-pix & Zings of 197 pct 106-78 97-16 Dec 93 104-06 104-06 103-21 103-27 — 13 27,722	473.39 440.00 km 14 46.05 444.05 +1.15 4.971 462.00 463.00 San 94 447.00 +1.30 1.857
PORK BELLES (CMBR) 4.000 bs curts per b. S.A. 3/10-ps 4 P.A. R.S. S.N. S.M. 10.50 5.50	105-22 97-22 Mor 90103-07 103-07 102-30 103-01 — 08 574 Est, soles N.A. Tue's soles 3,666	Ext. soles N.A. Tue's noies 40,000 Tue's open int 260,778 off 1110
9-28 34.0 Mar 94 57.70 \$4.87 57.10 54.89 +0.40 44. 9-20 40-50 May 94.10 50-30 57.70 54.10 +0.40 224	Tur's openint 28,296 off 154 BUNGOOLLARS (CAMP) 31 million-pls of 100 oct.	NYSE COMP. NODEX (NYME) points grad cents 347 34 947 145 he 95 347 14 045 and 144 045 045 045 045 045 045 045 045 045 0
60.00 34.30.ju; 94 99.00 59.95 59.70 59.95 482 Est. suigs 1,782 Tue/9. suigs 2,591	96.61 90.22Dec 95 96.40 96.47 96.46 96.47 351,472 96.42 96.42 96.42 96.47 351,355	MILE 27,15Dec 75 27.80 29.20 29.50 29.10 +0.55 1.50 29.85 29.80 29.80 29.85 27.80 29.85 +0.55 3.80 29.80 29.80 29.85 29.80 29.85 29.80 29.85 380 29.85
Tue's open Inf 8,300 up 227	96,75 90.40 Jun 94 94.26 94,39 94,25 94,35 —0.02.201,424 96,24 90,345 5ep 94 94,86 94,89 94,30 96,83 —0.02.181,337	Sep 94 257.45 +0.55 - 204 Est sales N.A. Tue's axies 1,901

•	Close Prwv.		Close Prev.		Close Prev.	1	Clove Prev.		Close Prev.	1	Close Prev.	Est
Ameter		Volkswogen	388.50 395	Guinness	423 420	Donohue A	2014 2014	Somethytte IA	127 127	Air Conado	5½ 4¾	COR
Amster	Oam	Wellq DAX Index : 294	845 B49	Horson	N.T. 21.50 2.70 2.71	MacMillan Bi Nati Bk Conada	10'4 10'4	SCA-A S-E Bonken	134 134 58 60 170 177	Am Borrick Res	35% 36%	2,68
ABN Amro Hid ACF Holding	77 71.40	Previous: 2051.7 FAZ index: 765.7 Previous: 772.6	31	HINSEC HINGS	145 142 747 740 745 7.10	Power Corp. Qualec Tel	1994 1996 2014 2014	Skonsko	170 177 166 166 116 118	BCE	46¼ 45% 20½ 26% 16½ 16% 22% 20½ 6.04 6.04 0.27 0.27	2.46
Aegon Abold	53.50 54.60 93.80 94.40 93.10 95.60	Previous : 772.00		ICI Inchespe	7.05 7.10	Quebecor A Quebecor B	1996 1996 20 1996 1796 1746	SKF Stora	357 358	BC Gas BC Telecom BF Realty Has	161/2 1614	2.70
Akzo	175.90 117.90	Helsi	nki	Kingfisher Lodbroke	445	Telegique Univo	774 174	Trelleborg BF Volvo	436 423	BF Regity Hds	223% 22V2 0.04 0.04 0.27 0.27	2.61
AMEY Amst Rubber	79.00 80.70 3.05 3.15	Amer-Yhlyma		Land Sec	6.49 6.45 1.76 1.79 7.39 7.34 6.76 6.92 1.43 1.44	Videatron	77% T/Vs	Afficersyperides Previous : 14944	2694.95	Brunswick	7½ 7½	2.60
Bols-Wessenen CSM	42.30 42.60 68.10 69.10	Eron-Gutzett Hubtornaki	37.50 39.80 170 157	Lasmo Lagol Gen Grp	1.43 1.44 5.32 5.33	Industrials Inde Pravious : 1686.5	7 1794.79			Camdev	71/2 71/2 61/4 61/4 4.65 4.60	Est.
DSM Elsevier	99 99.90 150.90 151.30 20.40 31.40	K.O.P. Kymmene	190 187 14 14.70 92 98.10	Morks Sank	1.43 1.44 5.37 5.38 5.64 5.64 5.84 4.04			Sydne		CIBC Canadian Pacific	31% 31%	50Y
DSM Elsevier Fokker Gist-Brocodes	20.40 JT.40 48.40 49.10	Metro Nokio	205 189	MB Corodon MEPC	330 336 534 536 417 410	Pari	3	Amcor	950 933 407 400 1720 17.16 357 194	Can Packers Can Tire A	13% 13%	5,000 7_573
H&G Heineken	48.40 49.10 245 244.50 195.20 198.40	Pohjola Repola	84 81.50 84 86.20	Nat'l Power	4.17 4.10	Accor	612 617	ANZ BHP Bood	17.20 17.16 3.99 2.94	Contor	1676 17 3572 3572 4.80 4.80	7.56
Hoppovens	40.60 41.40 74.10 74.60	Stockmonn	183 165	NihWst Water	561 565 550 549	Air Liquide Aicofel Aisthom	907 817 773 775 1566 1606	Borol Bougolaville	DAS 843	CCL Ind B	514 415	7,54 7,51
Hoppowers Hunter Douglas IHC Caland	39,70 39,76 80,50 80,80	HEX Index : 153 Previous : 15375	5.43	Pearson P & O	5.64 5.64 5.68 5.64 1.45 1.45 4.61 5.65 1.43 3.72 8.05 8.15	Boncoire (Ciel	773 775 1560 1600 530 550 1236 1273 290,20 292,40	Cornolco CRA	557 549 347 348 1544 1558 486 478	Cominco Convest Expl A	1576 1616	7.50 7.80
Lange Sandarden	01.70 82.40			Pilkington PowerGen		BIC	290,20 292,40	I CSR	486 478 522 516	Denison Min B Dickenson Min A	0.27 0.26	4.76
KLM KNP BT Nedlloyd	38.90 38.40	Hong K	Cong	Prudential Rank Org Reckitt Col	143 172 8.05 8.15	BON-GD	875 902	Dunico Fosters Brew	1.42 1.41	Dotosco	1876 1876	4.30 4.33
Oce Grinten	47.10 51.40 56.70 57.70	Bk East Asia Cothay Pacific	12.10 11.50	Redicind	446 450	Carretour C.C.F.	3641 3650 287 287.80	Fosters Brew Goodman Field ICI Austrolio	8.70 8.78	Dylex A Echo Boy Mines Equity Silver A FCA Inti	1.45 1.70 1676 1676	Est.
Oce Grinten Pokhoed Philips	46.3U 47.3U	Chiung Kong China Light Pwr Doiry Form In	48.50 48.50	Reed Infl	7.40 7.57 4.40 14.53 4.11 0.18	Chorpeurs	1161 1158	Mogelina 94194 Not Aust Sank	210 207	Equity Silver A	1.00 1.10 3.20 3¼ 6% 6% 16% 16%	Tue
Polygram Robeco Rodomco	118 50 118 99	Doiry Form Inf		Reviers RMC Group Rolls Royce		Chargeurs Ciments Franc Club Med	320 325	Mews Corn	12.40 12.30 11.20 11.18 5.02 5.05	Fletcher Chall A	1674 1672	100 3
Rodonico Rolinco	5850 59.70 119.30 119.70	Hong Seng Bank Henderson Land	30,25 32	Rothmans Royal Scal	150 ISS N.T. 425 151 152	Club Med EH-Aquitaine EH-Sanofi	320 325 341.90 330 453.30 454.70 1021 1027	Nine Network	35 35	Gentra GoldCorp	329 3¼ 8% 8% 16% 16% 310 315 041 041	240.0
Roranto Royal Dutch	50.90 59.70 119.30 119.70 95.80 95.30 197.30 198.60 37.50 38 314.20 313.80	Hong Lung Dev Hong Seng Bank Henderson Land HK Air Eng. HK China Gas	47.50 47.75 10.19 17.30	1077	447 447	Gen. Egux	49.15 52.60	Pigneer Infi Namely Poseiden	240 257	GoldCorp Guil Cdo Ras Hees Inti	S44 5/2	237.5
Churk		HK Electric HK Lond		Sainsbury Scat Newcas Scat Pawer	40 40	Haves Imatel	2000 2851 473.40 473.50 526 530	Sontus	420 422		1794 13	230.0
Unilever Van Ommeren VNU	37.20 37.30 37.20 39.00 145.50 147.40	HK Really Trus	16.60 16.40	L SOUTS PIUIUS	4.15 4.16 1.14 1.14	Lotarge Caopee	427.60 431.29	TNT Western Mining	147 146	Hollinger Horsham	17% 11%	270.0
Wolfers/Kluwer	107.00 111.30	HK Shang Hils HK Telecomm HK Ferry	18.30 9.55 15.95 15.50	Severn Trent Shell	5.52 5.55 7.08 7.08 5.32 5.45	Lyon Eoux	4937 4945 546 547 1176 1195	Westpac Banking Woodside	***	Hudson's Boy	17% 11% 17% 17½ 36% 36 39% 39% 27% 26%	294.0
CBS trend index Previous : 135.0	: 133,86	HK Ferry	4.95	Sinte Smith Machew		Lyon. Equx Orasi IL'1 LV.M.H.	1176 1195 3737 3784	Alterefinaries ind Previous : 20357		Inco Interprov pipe Jannock	27/4 2674	209.0 Est.
		Huich Whomeon Hyson Dev	21 20 40	Smith (WH)	491 492	Matro-Hachette Michelin B		Previous : 2035.70		Jannock	174 164	Tue'
Brust	els	Jardine Math. Jordine Str Hid Kowloon Meter Mandarin Orien	77 77 30.25 31 13.50 13.60	Sun Atlance Tale & Lyle	373 377	Describera	400 HU3.50	Toky	0	Jannock Lobati Lobiaw Co Mockenzie	3914 3916 2716 2614 3014 3014 1714 1678 2370 2370 2714 7116 9516 55715 23 2374	60,60 36.70
Acec-U94	2390 2395	Kowloon Meter Monderis Crien	13.50 13.60	There E941 Tomkins	9.39 9.23	Pernod-Ricord	210 J13.10 422.30 424.50	Akei Electr	455 445 702 715	MODEO INTIA	5674 5574	25.9t
AG Fin	2390 2395 2590 2585 3600 3650 2140 2110	Miromar Hotel New World Dev SHK Praps	26.30 24.50	TSB Group	257 257	Peugeal . Printemps (Au) Radiotechnique	630 633 844 856 350 348	Alter Electr Ason'l Chemical Ason'l Gloss Bonk of Tokyo	1170 1200	Moritime Mark Res	1876 1876	26.19
Barco Bekaert CockerlH Cobesa	2140 2110	SHK Props	400 425 460 460 4075 4750	Unilever Utd Biscuits	11.38 11.48	Radiotechnique Rh-Poulenc A Radf. St. Louis	152 60 151 40	R1/006210UG	1770 1790 1770 1790 1340 1350 1490 1510 1050 1040 1740 1740 1570 1570	MocLetin Hunter Molson A	18% 18% 11% 11% 274 27% 6% 6% 21% 28%	25.95
Cockerill	19325 19500 137 140 5170 5170	Stelux Swire Pac A Tol Cheung Pro	44.75 47.50 10.95 10.50	Wor Loan 3%	45 94 40 77	Redoute (Lai Soint Gobain	1415 1426 990 951 544 544 992 476 703 708	Casio	1490 1510 1050 1040	Nome ind A Noranda inc	2112 202	25.25 25.15
Delhotze Glectrobei	12% 1312 6720 4320	ITVE	238 138 2450 2450	Wellcome	103 108 17 529	SER	990 951 564 564 502 498	Dal Nippon Print Dalwa Hause Dalwa Securities		Noranda Inc Noranda Forest Noranda Etersy Nithern Telecom Nova Corn	10% 10% 20% 20% 36% 35%	24,10
GIB GBL	1296 1312 6720 4530 1250 1242 3685 3495 6320 6350	Wharf Hold Wing On Intt Winsor Lad.	10.70 10.70	Williams Hogs Willis Corroon	103 408 517 529 131 132 209 216	Ole Generale Suez	703 708 354 357.20 142.50 164.50		1300 1400 3700 3710 2300 2350		7 9	23.75 Est.
Gevoert Kredietbank	6320 6350	World Int'l	15,40 15,20	F.T. 36 Index ; 228	2.40	Thomson-CSF Total	354 357.20 142.50 164.50 322 328.30	Full Bank Full Photo Full Pso	2520 2520	Oshawa Paguria A Placer Dame	224 23 210 210	Tue
Petroma	8320 8390 7630 7630 7650 7660 3100 3108 4880 4870	Previous : 879	io 10	F.T. 38 Index ; 221 Pryvios3 : 221 38 F.T.S.E. 188 Index Previoes : 3145.30	: 3154.30	U.A.P. Voteo	322 328.30 670 643 1089 1078	Hitochi Hitochi Coble	847 850	Placer Dome Paco Petroleum PWA Corp	32% 32% 8% 8% 0.67 0.46	ì
Powerfin Royal Beige	4860 4870	Johanne	ehum	-1846003 : 7162'30			192.02	Hondo	1570 1410	PWA Corp Rayrock	1414 1514	
Soc Gen Banque Soc Gen Belgiqu Salina Solvay	2425 2410 13425 13425 13725 13450	AECI	14 12 25			P144005 : 22163	•	lis Yokada lischu	2310 250	Rayrock Ranolisance Rogers B	37½ 27% 27% 23% 100% 100 27 27	
Solvey	13425 13425 13725 13450	Alfech Anglo Amer	138.75 138	Madri		Con D		Japan Airlines Kajima	482 657 857 859	Rothmans	100% 100	CAT 40,00
Troclebel UCB	9229 9300 23300 23400	Barlaws Blyvear	40 39,75	800 Central Hise.	3735 3620 7060 7110	Sao Pa Bonco do Brosil		Konsol Power Kowasoki Sleel Kirin Brewery	482 457 157 859 2570 1000 132 339 1250 1240 799 607 645 451	Royal Bank Con Sceptre Res Scott's Hosp	14 14	76.65
Current Stock in	dex : 7000.47	Buffets De Beers	6730 HZ	Banesto	2045 2710	Banespe Brodesco	1330 1270	Kirin Brewery Komalsu	1250 1240 799 807	Sears Con Shell Con	18% 10% 37% 37% 8% 8%	74.50
		Driefontein Gencor	9.75 49	Drogadas	2400 Z345 2125 2178	Brohme Paranapanemo	227UD 30UUQ	Kubata		Shell Con	5149 4149 674 674	74.22
Frank	furt	GFSA	34 85	Endeso Croros	4320 4320 148 174	Detrobuse	2500 2300 12900 12100 5300 4800	Ayotara Marisu Elec Inds Marisu Elec Wiss Milisubishi Bk Milisubishi Clec Milisubishi Clec Milisubishi Corp Milisubishi Corp Milisubishi Corp Milisubishi Corp	1440 1500	Sherriff Gardon SHL Systemine Southern	1314 137	72
		Highweld Steel	19,75 19.50 12.50 13 42.25 41	l'herdrola i Ressol	872 690 3935 4606 3660 3780	Vole Rio Doce	5300 4800 12700 12400 22020 22020	Altsubishi Bk	3100 3140 512 523 537 544 677 462 1146 1170	Spor Agresonce	13% 13% 16% 16% 10% 18%	Est
AEG Alijonz Hold	2516 2538 2516 2538	Nedbonk Grp	25 34.50 57 34.75	Tabacatero Telefonico	3660 3780 1730 1735	Varig Bavesna index : Previous : 14421	17782	Mitsubishi Clec	緊張	Stelco A Tolismon Energ Teck B	2916 29	Tue'
Aliono Asiro BASF	973 918	Rondfontein Rusplat SA Brews	46 66	S.E. Gestero! Inde Previous : 399,15		Previous : 16429		Alisubish Corp	100 100	Thornson News Toronto Domn	18% 19 16% 16% 20% 20%	FEE:
BOYER	270.40 273.10 317.20 320	St Heleno	64.75 64.75 38.90 36 18.50 18.50				<u>'</u>	Mitsul and Co Mitsukashi Mitsumi	800 798 929 925 1830 1820 950 951 1126 1136	Torsier B	20% 20% 21% 22 15% 15	E7.75
Bay Verelasbk	27 SUN	Sosoi Welkom	28 37			Singap	ore	NEC	1930 1930 150 951 1126 1136	Torstor 6 Transpile Util Transcale Pipe	2176 22 15% 15 20% 20% 252 231	84.00 54.99
BBC BHF Book BAW	641 653 52450 530 61942450	Western Deep		Milas		Cerabos	A30 A70	NEC NGK Insulators Nikko Securities	1100 1230	Triton Fini A	20% 20% 252 231 10% 16% 0.85 8.79	85.00
SANW Commerzbank	314 314 1	Previous: 3001.	38	Banco Comm Bastoel Benefiton sroup	4360 4385	City Dev. DBS	7.29 7.95 10.29 10.20	Nikko Securities Nispon Kopaku Nispon Ofi Nispon Steet	910 917 737 740	Trizec A Unicorp Energy	16% 16% 0.85 8.79 8.47 N.O.	34,40
Continental	241 Sp 243 742 50 747 50	i—		CIR	23575 Z1900 1538 1536	Fraser Neave Genting Golden Hape Pl	15.40 15.40 16.50 16.49 1.70 1.66	Mippon Steel Nippon Yusen	737 760 333 335 616 617			85.00 51.30
Dakmler Benz Degussa		Lond	ION AND	Cred Hol	2.40 2.50 N.G. 770		1.70 1.66 3.72 3.62	Nisson Nomuro Sec	414 417 754 749	TSE 360 Index ; 4 Previous ; 4187.20	197.50	Est
of Babcack Deutsche Bank	212 215 837.59 841 615 617	Abbey Not'l Alifed Lyons	4.17 4.12 5.86 5.89 9.21 2.71 3.05 3.09 4.80 4.83 8.48 8.72	Enichem Ferfin Ferfin Risp	N.Q. 770 N.A. 48500	Haw Par Hume Industries Inchape		Olympus Optical	794 769 1980 2010 25000 84300 1100 1100 2630 2650 726 715 435 442 1530 1530 1570 691 1770 1760			Tue'
Dresdner Bank Feldmuchie	-70 KA 474 KB	Ario Wiggins Argyli Group	221 221 3.05 3.09	Figt SPA Finanecconica	515530.50 3640 3706 1190 1230	Keppel KL Kepang	10.50 10.50 2.50 2.55	Pioneer Ricoli	2830 2850	Zuric		40,00
	319 320	Ass Brill Foods	纽 级	Generali (F)	39075 39470 14825 14920	Lum Chang	193 176 1930 1930-	Ricon Sanya Elec	48 44	2417.	41	51,00
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Argentina Refuses Capital For Iberia

BUENOS AFRES --- Argentina has turned down a request from the Spanish state air carrier, Iberia SA, that Argentina contribute to a \$500 million capital increase for Aerolineas Argentinas, Economy Minister Domingo Cavallo said Wednesday. Iberia owns 30 percent and has

management control of Aerolineas Argentinas, which was partially privatized in 1990. The Argentine government still holds a 43 percent stake in the unprofitable carrier.

"About one month ago, Iberia proposed that the government take part in a joint capital increase, but we have said that the government will put up no capital." Mr. Cavallo said. In Madrid, an Iberia spokesman, Felix Ortega, said the capital in-crease would require the Argentine government to inject \$215 million while Iberia would contribute \$150 million. The Spanish banks Banco Español de Crédito SA and Banco Central Hispanoamericano SA together own 9.5 percent of the Argentine carrier and would kick in \$47.5 million, while \$87.5 million would

come from Argentine investors.

He said that the injection of \$500! would be the minimum required to cover the Argentine airline's accumulated losses and repair its balance sheet. The carrier is expected to lose approximately \$200 million this year, he added.

Iberia appears to have begun rethinking its aggressive purchases of stakes in Latin American airlines since Miguel Agnilo, who master-minded the expansion program, was ousted as head of the Spanish carrier (Reuters, AP)

A Crooked Road East Stolen Benzes Roll Through Poland

By Ann Brocklehurst Special to the Heraid Tribune
BERLIN — Car theft is becoming an ever more expensive problem in Germany, where Mercedes-Benzes, Volkswagens and even lowly Ladas are disap-pearing in record numbers this year and turning up for resale in Eastern Europe.

The rise in theft has also dented insurers' business and prompted car rental companies to forbid customers to drive into Eastern Europe. Since borders opened in the region, the number of reported anto thefts in Germany has jumped to 130,000 in 1992 from 50,000 in 1989.

Germany's car registration system, which includes an "ownership letter" that is not kept in the car as well as the standard registration papers that are, had always made it relatively easy to detect stolen cars and difficult to resell them in Western Europe. But with uncontrolled markets opening in the east, the system is proving far less effective.

According to Andreas Pahl, head of the organized crime department of the Berlin police, most cars are snatched by foreign and local crime rings on the lookout for specific makes and mod-els. The thieves replace German license plates with Polish ones and use forged registration and insurance documents to cross into Poland, their favored destination. From there, the cars are distributed and sold throughout Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union and the Middle East.

Mr. Pahl also noted that the problem was not unique to Germany, with stolen cars from a tries ending up in Eastern Europe. A new Mercedes arriving at the German-Polish border town of Frankfurt an der Oder in the mid-

dle of the night might seem a likely target of suspicion. But many border points regularly have such long lines that only cursory checks are feasible. And if the cars do come under suspicion, drivers will often just run barriers. Once a car is across the border, Mr. Pahl said, "The German bor-

Auto thefts in Germany jumped to 130,000 in 1992 from 50,000 in 1989.

der police are not allowed to pur-spe them. The Polish police drive Polish cars that can't catch BMWs and Mercedes. And once a car is in Poland, the chance of identifying it as stolen is much smaller than in Western Europe."

While the German police are trying to cooperate more effi-ciently with their East European counterparts, insurers and automakers are working on more immediate solutions. German insurance companies paid out 1.5 hillion Deutsche marks (\$893 million) in compensation for stolen cars last year, up from 849.2 million DM in 1991. The country's largest insurer, Allianz, said that in the first half of 1993.

there had been a 15 percent in-

number of West European coun- crease in the number of cars under its cover.

As new contracts come into effect, most customers will be paying premiums between 10 and 15 percent higher, according to figures from the Association of German Auto Insurers. Also, customers are no longer compen-sated on the basis of how much it would cost to replace their car with a new model but rather on how much their car was worth at the time of theft.

The problem has caused German antomakers to speed up development and production of cars that will keep thieves out. Volkswagen AG will begin in mid-November to sell a system that aims to deter thieves on three levels: by interfering with the starter, motor and fuel pump. A VW spokesman said it will cost about 300 DM and can be installed in half an hour. Starting in January, all new models will automatically include this feature and by the middle of 1994, VW plans to introduce elec-

tronically coded ignition keys.

Among car thieves, the Volkswagen Golf GTI is the most pop-ular model, Inllowed by the Opel Manta and Calibra, the Mercedes SL and S class, Porsche 928, VW Corrado and BMW 750i. Mr. Pahl, the Berlin policeman, said Ladas are also in de mand because it is easy to service them and find spare parts in the former Soviet Union.

In its attempts to combat theft, the car rental company Avis is changing the composition of its German fleet to include less-coveted cars such as Rovers and Fiats, said Ludwig Stasiak, quality control manager for the German head office in Frankfurt.

Tietmeyer Sees Little Room for Rate Cuts Soon

Compiled by Our Staff From Desputches FRANKFURT - Hans Tietmeyer, president of the Bundes-bank, said Wednesday that he saw ment." he said. no reason to cut key interest rates agam soon after the central bank's

surprise rate cuts last week.

At the moment we do not see any reason to take a new step," he said, adding that he thought Germany's recession was more a product of structural problems than of the Bundesbank's interest rate policy. He took issue with a report is-

sued earlier this week by Germany's six leading economie institutes that had said there was room to cut rates further Neither the current structure of

rates, nor the level of real rates, can be said to be acting as a brake on investment, contrary to what the forecasting institutes think," he

Mr. Tietmeyer said the bank took a more cautious view and that the policy of small cuts based on "prudent estimates in the last few months" had worked well. "Rates on the money market are now at one of the lowest points historically with regard to inflation," he said.

Last Thursday the Bundesbank cut its discount rate by half a point to 5.75 percent and its Lombard rate to 6.75 percent, surprising the market and causing some dealers and investors to wonder if Mr. Tietmeyer, in the month since be had become president of the bank,

was softening the bank's approach.
But Mr. Tietmeyer restated the

tion for low interest rates, lasting

Turning to Germany's broader economic problems, he said that they were "of a structural nature" both in Germany and "in other

"German interest rates aren't the problem, and they aren't responsi-ble for the economic difficulties,"

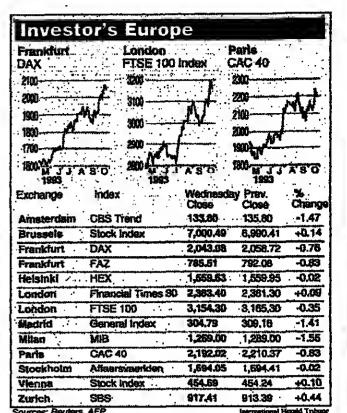
"Germany is a high-wage country." Mr. Tietmeyer said. Turning to specific areas that need chang-ing, he said Germany needed to dopt more flexible working hours, link pay to performance, liberalize markets and cut subsidies.

"I hope very much that measures for improving Germany's international competitiveness will be taken, despite next year's election and often superficial wage debates," he

Mr. Tietmeyer said the bank was continuing to use M-3, a key measure of money supply, as a chief criterion of monetary policy.

He admitted that certain factors. such as an inversion of the yield curve and massive intervention by the Bundesbank to support curren-cies under attack within the European Monetary System, might have affected the rate of growth of M-3, but he claimed the effects had been merely temporary,

They could not "throw doubt on But Mr. Tietmeyer restated the the interdependence of growth of Bundesbank's traditional formula M-3 and the rate of inflation," Mr. for monetary policy. "Price stabil- Tietmeyer said. (AFP, Bloomberg)



Very briefly:

 France will sell 79.3 million shares of Rhône-Poulenc SA and will start taking orders from retail investors Thursday; the government said the price in the chemical company's privatization would be set after the order period had ended, and the shares would be sold Jan. 28 at the latest.

• The EC Commission said it planned an inquiry into plans to rescue the truck manufacturer DAF NV; the commission said it wanted to know how much state aid had been paid to the Dutch and Belgian units DAF Netherlands and DAF Flanders and how much more was planned. Akzo NV said it and AlliedSignal Inc. had agreed to set up a joint European carpet-fiber venture. The venture, AlliedSignal Carpet Fibers

BV, would be managed and majority-owned by the American company. SEAT workers walked out at the company's Barcelona car factory to protest Volkswagen AG's plan to close the plant and cut 9,000 jobs; the half-day strike also idled factories at nearby Martorell and in Pamplona. Commerzbank AG's debt rating was lowered to Aa-2 from Aa-1 by Moody's Investors Service Inc. The bank, saying it expected the downgrade to be only temporary, announced a 50 percent increase in group operating profit after risk provisions for the first nine months of 1993.

TRADE: Asians Are a Bit Wary of U.S. Embrace

Continued from Page 1 power, Bowman Cutter, the deputy assistant to the U.S. president for economie policy, told a Japanese audience last week that China "is in the process of emerging as one of

the most important economies and countries in the world." In contrast with a Europe mired in recession, the Clinton administration sees the booming economies of East Asia as an expanding market for exports and jobs for Americans that will stimulate growth and reduce unemployment

at home. Joan Spero, the U.S. undersecretary of state, noted in a speech in Washington on Oct. 19 at a conference sponsored by the Korean Economic Institute of America that over half the trade of the United That, she said, was "half again as much as our trade with Europe and three times our trade with Latin

America." Leaders of nearly all the 15 na-tions in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum are to meet in Seattle for the first time on Nov. 19 and 20, immediately after their economie and foreign ministers hold their annual discussions there. Members of the forum are Aus-

COMPANY RESULTS

tralia, Brunei, Canada, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand and the United

Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, warned Europe last month that Washington would pur-Pacific region if the Uruguay inwards," said Tommy Koh, director of the Institute of Policy Studies in Singarous "U's Policy Studies

He said that the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum gave the United States "tremendous alternatives to build our market, to grow jobs here, to be dominant in

At the same time, C. Fred Berg-sten, an American economist, said in an interview with The Australian Financial Review that a collapse of the Uruguay round would produce a "very strong compulsion" to de-velop a free-trade arrangement in the Asia-Pacific region that would exclude Europe. Mr. Bergsten it would be counterproductive." heads a trade and investment liberalization group that was selected from forum countries to recom-mend a blueprint for future region-al cooperation to the Seattle meet-

Mr. Yamazawa, who is Japan's representative on the group that Mr. Bergsten chairs, said that shared East Asian interests in worldwide markets, however, "require nondiscriminatory trade liberalization no matter what the out-

come of the Uruguay Round."

"We don't want Europe to turn remain constructively engaged with both North America and East

He said that many East Asian nations "seek to balance the influ-ence which large countries and large economies exert on us, such as Japan and the U.S., with Euro-

Jusuf Wanandi, chairman of the supervisory board of Indonesia's Center for Strategic and International Studies, said that East Asia "does not want to be used by the Americans against Europe because

East Asia, he added, has "a strong stake in preserving the mul-tilateral trading system and Europe is an important part of that sys-

GROWTH: The Income Effect

Continued from Page 1

percentage point, but Chancellor Helmut Kohl said the country urgently needed to create 5 million new jobs. "Germany's economy will be lucky to turn up before 1995," said

Edward S. Hyman of International Strategy & Investment, a New York investment firm. "Layoffs have picked up dramatically in Eu-The French are intent on keeping the value of the frane closely fied to the Deutsche mark, which has

meant keeping their interest rates close as well. French rates dropped in line with Germany's last week, but that is not likely to get France's economy moving. intiation in France has be

bovering in the vicinity of 2 percent for more than a year now, while the economy has been falling deeper and deeper into recession," said Carl Weinberg of High Frequency Economics in New York. In Britain states were cut sharply

more than a year ago when the government stopped pegging the pound to the Deutsche mark and other currencies in the Exchange Rate Mechanism in Europe.

U.K. Judge Clears Way For Warehouse Clubs

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches LONDON - A British high court judge Wednesday opened the way for the nation's first American-style warehouse discount store, quashing objections from Britain's top three food retailing chains.

The decision by Judge Konrad Schiemann means that Pri-ce/Costco Inc., based in Kirkland, Washington, can open its first 12,800-square-meter (138,000-square-foot) warehouse club at Thurrock, east of London, on Nov. 30.

The British food retailers J. Sainsbury PLC, Tesco PLC and Argvil Group PLC, which operates Safeway stores in Britain, had challenged the planning permission given Price/Costco. saying authorities bad consented to a wholesale business rather than a retail store.

Judge Schiemann said he regarded warehouse shopping clubs as nonretail outlets. Ware-bouse clubs, which bave developed over the last decade in the United States and Canada, offer goods in bulk and at reduced (Remers, AP)

Belgium Appeals TNT Ruling

BRUSSELS - The Belgian goverament has challenged a court ruling that averturned its broadcast-

ing ban on Turner Broadcasting System Inc.'s TNT & Cartoon Network in Brussels, a government spokesman said on Wednesday. On Tuesday, a commercial court ruled that the government acted unconstitutionally last month

when it issued an emergency decree outlawing the cable television channel on grounds that it contravened European Community broadcasting laws that require at least 51 percent of programs on any channel to be made in Europe.

authorities in the rest of Belgium. bad already banned cable networks from distributing the channel, asserting that 98 percent of the programs on the channel are American. TNT & Cartoon draws from Turner's vast libraries of old Hollywood movies and Hanna-Barbera

Rather than challenge the Belgian overnment's decision to ban its roadcasts, Turner filed a complaint against Coditel Brabant, claiming that the Brussels cable distribution company had broken its contract, a Coditel spokesman said.



REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION SAFRA REPUBLIC HOLDINGS S.A.

Consolidated Statements of Condition and Summaries of Results

These statements and summaries represent the consolidated accounts of Republic New York Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiaries and of Safra Republic Holdings S.A. and its wholly owned subsidiaries. Republic New York Corporation owns 48.9% of Safra Republic Holdings S.A., which is accounted for by the equity method.

•	REPUBLIC I			EPUBLIC NGS S.A.			
		ber 30,	Septen	nber 30,			
	1993	1992	1993	1992			
Assets	(ic	n thousands of US	except per share data)				
Cash and due from banks	\$ 557,003 6,985,934 688,401 13,875,719 1,217,392	\$ 472,915 9,907,773 369,226 11,149,136 653,769	\$ 52,123 3,551,035 167 5,650,486 59,930	\$ 48,314 3,289,263 2,996 5,074,403 22,219			
Federal funds sold and securities purchased	1,625,694 9,031,447 (281,193)	2,655,342 7,952,041 (241,081)	1,183,678 (96,981)	1,249,035 (54,267)			
Loans (net)	8,750,254 5,117,152	7,710,960 3,226,366	1,086,697 335,231	1,194,768 260,076			
Total assets	\$37,962,045	\$33,381,183	\$10,560,988	\$10,322,608			
Total deposits	\$22,379,887 3,061,561 5,317,255 2,643,263 2,130,635	\$19,032,819 4,638,112 3,052,559 2,524,559 1,881,049	\$ 7,153,245 1,356,775 229,101 650,000	\$6,975,503 1,408,166 217,999 547,600			
Shareholders' Equity Cumulative preferred stock Common stock and surplus, net of treasury shares_ Retained earnings	556,425 719,254 1,153,765	. 556,425 712,792 982,868	908,896 262,971	908,785 264,555			
Total shareholders' equity	_ 2,129,444	2,252,085	1,171,867	1,173,340			
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$37,962,045	\$33,381,183	\$10,560,988	\$10,322,608			
Book value per share	\$ 35.56	\$ 32.40	\$ 66.19 5,014,627	\$ 66.28 2,931,311			
Net income, for the nine months ended Net income per common share (primary)	\$ 221,278 \$ 3.82 52,390	\$ 192,055 \$ 3.28 52,156	\$ 85,029 \$ 4.80 17,701	\$ 68,763 \$ 3.88 17,711			

Risk-Based Capital Ratios

As of September 30, 1993 Republic New York Corporation's risk-based core capital ratio was 15.92% (estimated) and total qualifying capital ratio was 27.45% (estimated.) The ratios include the assets, risk-weighted in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Reserve Board specifically applied to Republic New York Corporation and capital of Safra Republic Holdings S.A. on a fully consolidated basis. Total assets exceed US\$ 40 billion and total capital, including minority interest and subordinated debt, exceeds US\$ 4.0 billion.

Republic New York Corporation Fifth Avenue at 40th Street New York, New York 10018

Safra Republic Holdings S.A. 32, boulevard Royal 2449 Luxembourg

Banking Locations Geneva, Gibraltar, Guernsey, London, Lugano, Luxembourg, Milan, Monte Carlo, Paris, Zurich, Beverly Hills, Cayman Islands, Los Angeles, Mexico City, Miami, Montreal, Nassau, New York, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Montevideo, Punta del Este, Ruo de Janeiro, Sentrago, Beirur, Beijing, Hong Kong, Jakarra, Singapore, Taipei, Tokyo

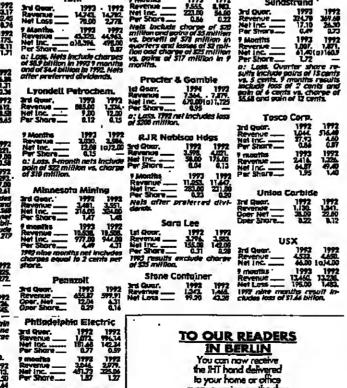


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AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; CS- Canadian Dollars; DNI - Deutsche Marin; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - Franch Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; LF - Luxambourg Francs; P-peaces; SGS - Singapore Dollars; SF - Segas Francs; Y - Yer; a - asion4 + Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Communicated; 0 - New; S - suspended; SrS - Stock Solid - Ex-Deviction; "- Ex-Price - Price - Price

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Wednesday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is

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Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect
the trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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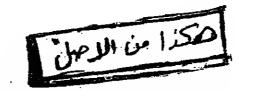
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Cathay Seeks **Cost Cuts** From Pilots

Bloombery Rusiness News

HONG KONG - Cathay Pacific Airways, facing another hard year in 1994, is considering cutting costs by moving some of its reser-vations work and its pilots' home bases out of Hong Kong, its man-aging director, Rod Eddington, said Wednesday.

Mr. Eddington said Cathay planned to save about 100 million Hong Kong dollars (\$12.9 million) a year in costs hy basing some pilots in their home countries. Most of the savings, he said, would come from eliminating housing allowances and other benefits paid to expatriate pilots based in Hong Kong.

He said the airline's move early this year of much of its accounting work to Guangzhou had been " real success," saving Cathay mil-lions of U.S. dollars year and prompting it to consider moving reservations jobs and other clerical positions to the mainland.

The executive cited intense competition from North American and European curriers, especially through fare discounting, the depressed condition of key markets such as Japan, and Hong Kong's relatively high inflation rate as reasons for his subdued outlook.

He said airlines were compound-ing their problems by expanding their fleets during a recession. Mr. Eddington said: "1994 is going to be as tough as 1993 and it will only be when the carners collectively start taking fewer aircraft deliveries that we will see a return to economic rationality in this husiness, and that won't be until 1995 at the earliest."

Cathay. Hong Kong's main international airline, had a 46 percent slide in net earnings, to 681 million dollars, in the first half of 1993,

The simation has scarcely improved in the second half, Mr. Ed-

Land of the Rising Prices Japan's Cars Meet Resistance in U.S.

By James Bennet

DETROIT - The Big Three American automakers may still be complaining in Washington that prices of Japanese cars and trucks are artificially low. But Japanese prices are rising more quickly than those of the Americans, and in the marketplace the Americans have not hesitated to publicize that fact, or the reason for it.

"It's the exchange rate, you simpleton," declares a television advertisement showcasing Oldsmobile's relatively low prices.

For the Japanese, the timing of the yen's rise this year could not have been worse. It came at the same time as a depressed car market and rising inbor costs in Japan were cutting into their profits at home, and the Big Three here were selling muchimproved cars and trucks.

As a result, Japanese automakers are trying several strategies — from cutting dealers' margins to offering fewer versions of their models — to

hold down prices and remain compenitive.
But despite their efforts, their share of car and light-truck sales in the United States is slipping.
"It's n very serious problem for the Japanese," said Susan Jacobs, president of Jacobs & Associates, a consulting firm in Rutherford, New Jersey. Automakers such as Honda Motor Co. made their reputation in America by selling high-quality

vehicles at reasonable prices, she said.
"Now they risk n kind of sticker shock when owners come through the door of a dealership,"

Ms. Jacobs said. "As things stand, consumers can't afford to pay n premium for a Japanese product."

A recent analysis by the trade publication Automotive News found that the average price increase by leading Japanese automakers on the latest modcls had been more than seven times as large as the nverage increase by the Big Three — \$630, compared with \$85 on comparably equipped vehicles.

David Illingworth, vice president in charge of U.S. sales for Toyota Motor Corp., said he did not expect the price gap to close "in the foreseeable future." Toyota's sales will increase as the market expands this year, he predicted, but its market share will not

Combined with the improved quality of American cars and a sense that buying American cars supports the domestic economy, dealers, analysts and car buyers say, the growing price difference is starting to get Americans out of Japanese cars —

even ones built in the United States - and into

ones huilt by the Big Three.
"I loved my Honda, and I swore by it." said Cheryl Wiener, n saleswoman in Randolph, Massachusetts. She bought her Honda Accord in 1986, after owning a Buick Regal. "I swore I would never drive another American car, they were so awful,"

When it came time to replace her Accord this year, Ms. Wiener started hunting among Japanese products, seeking something loaded with options

in the \$18,000-to-\$20,000 price range.

She drove n new Accord — and didn't like it. She also drove the Toyota Camry, the Nissan Altima

'Consumers can't afford to pay a premium for a Japanese product.

Susan Jacobs, president of a consulting firm in New Jersey.

and the Mazda 626. "No great shakes," she said. Then she drove a Dodge Intrepid — and bought it, to her astonishment. "Never, never in a million years would I have thought it," she said. But, she said: "I felt I was getting a lot more for my money with the Intrepid."

Thesaile the increases are the 1994

Despite the increases on the 1994 models, though, American automakers are still not satis-fied with Japanese prices.

The prices should reflect the strengthening yen, and in large measure they clearly don't," said Alexander J. Trotman, who next month will become chairman, president and chief executive of Ford Motor Co.

We're going to put pressure on that issue." The Japanese untomakers say their growing manufacturing network in the United States, which consists of seven assembly plants and, according to the Commerce Department, 300 to 400 parts plants, has blunted the effect of the yen's rise, enabling them to limit price increases.

Domestic production alone has not solved the oblem, however. "The yen clearly exerts major financial pressure on our worldwide operations, including those in North America," said Earl J. Hesterberg, a vice president in the United States for Nissan Motor Co. "It's n very real problem, but we've tackled it from a lot of different angles,"

MANAGER: Jobs Tight in East

Continued from Page 9 hids submitted to the government

PRIVATIZE: Mexican Hangover

The sale of El Nacional, a newspaper that adheres to the line of the long-governing Institutional Revolutionary Party, was dropped for the same reason. And the stateowned oil company, Pemex, scuttled plans to sell secondary petrochemical refineries this year because it did not think it could get a good price.

Government officials say that such stumbling blocks are temporary and that they plan to offer the same companies for sale at the end of this year or early next year after doing a better job of promoting interest among investors.

Officials at Ocean Garden. based in San Diego, say foreign nesses in Mexico was con investors will be allowed to bid this ly small through 1970.

time, and the size of staff at El Nacional has been slashed to reduce costs and make the newspaper a more attractive investment.

The people love to buy when we have already managed the cleanup," said Mexico's finance minis-ter, Pedro Asne Armelia Pedro Aspe Armelia, who is generally credited with the government's privatization strategy.

Government officials say they must increase productivity as Mexico, the United States and Canada prepare for passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement, which would eliminate most trade barriers between the three countries. Even the main Mexican labor confederation believes that job cut-

Continued from Page 9

local person?" Ms. Sidorowicz asks. A Polish general manager, she says, gets roughly 50 million zlotys gross a month (\$3,000), whereas an expat general manager can expect in excess of \$100,000, plus perks that cost \$60,000-\$70,000.

GE Tungsram's Janos Takacs, 33, got a taste of this phenomenon when he returned to Budapest last January after six months in the United States on a company fi-nance course. Within a month, two internationally trained local peo-Hungarian coworkers were hired away, one for double her salary, the other for triple, he recalls.

Soon, Mr. Takacs was fieldi The number of state-run busi- offers too. In addition to his GE wages have risen slightly, while the nesses in Mexico was comparative-ly small through 1970. training, he was working on a post-graduate degree at Budapest's Uni-tripled.

versity of Economics, GE doubled his salary, then doubled it again, he says. But to no avail. On Monday. Mr. Takacs becomes the chief financial officer of IBM Hungary. His salary will nearly donble again. plus performance incentives. And he'll have a new Ford Sierra to

The gap between expat and local salaries bas narrowed the most in Hungary, which has been longest on the path to a free market and ple. In 1990, western managers in Hungary could make \$130,000, while their local peers might pull down \$30,000 a year, says Neumann's Toth. Now, to

also agreed to start direct satellite circuits through the Indonesian city of Medan in 1994. This will contribute to im-

proved access for customers makng international calls to northern Sumatra " be said

The three companies also plan to introduce various services, including facilities for hand-held phones to help support tourism, industrial de-velopment and trade in the triangle.

The triangle was launched in July with the idea of eventually turning it into a free trade zone within the Association of South East Asian Nations. ASEAN comprises Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and

A similar growth region linking Singapore, Malnysia's southern state of Johor and Indonesia's Ba-

three telecommunications compastructure projects to meet poten-

He gave no forecast of demand with. "We have to put in the bridge first and people will start

station being built in Medan would satellite, it will replace existing submarine cable links between Malay-

3-Nation Zone In Asia to Get **Better Telecoms**

KUALA LUMPUR -- Telecommunications companies from Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand agreed Wednesday to develop services in an area the three nations

hope becomes a growth pole. Telekom Malaysia Bhd., Indone sia's PT Indosat and Communications Authority of Thailand signed an accord to lower charges by 23 percent for international calls

made within the so-called Northern This describes an area bounded by northwestern Malaysia, Indone-sia's northern Sumatra, and south-

"Our pact will help stimulate growth in the triangle," Telekom Malnysia's chuirman, Rashdan

The lower tariff will come into effect on Jan. I. The Malaysian executive said the three companies

tam Island was introduced nearly four years ago. Mr. Rashdan of Malaysia Tele-

kom said the pact would allow the nies to plan and carry out infratially strong demand.

using it," be said. Indosat officials said a new earth

be ready by the middle of 1994. Linked to Indonesia's Palapa sia's northern resort island of Penang and Medan.

Mr. Rashdan said communica-tion links between Malaysia's porthern states and southern Thailand, now relying on a microwave network, would be replaced with optical fiber cables.

He gave no cost estimates for the various upgrading projects, saying that the capital requirements were

Malaysian officials have said that the three countries were also studying cooperation in deep-sea fishing, tourism, oil palm growing and the rice trade.

Moody's Frowns on H.K. Debtor

HONG KONG -- Moody's Investors Service Inc. said on Wednesday that it may cut the rating of Hong Kong's higgest borrower, expressing skepti-cism about how much financial nutonomy the territory will have after its return to China in 1997.

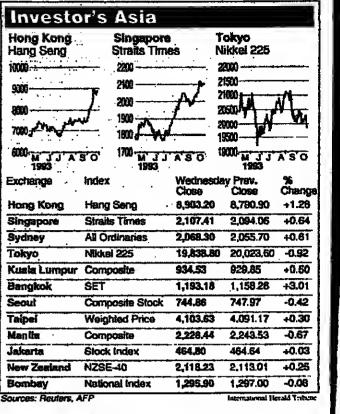
Moody's said it would review its Aa2 rating for borrowings made in Hong Kong dollars by the government-owned Mass Transit Railway Corp.

for a possible downgrading.

The review is motivated by Hong Kong's accelerated pace of integration into China, and the implications of such integration on the monetary and financial trends in the territory," Moody's said. After 1997, "the ultimate sovereign power over the territory's institutions -including the monetary and financial framework — will reside with China," it said,

The Hong Kong govern-ment took issue with Moody's. "We don't think there is any reason why there is a need to review the rating on the local currency debt, said Erika Hui, principal assistant secre-tary for financial Services.

The review does not affect foreign currency borrowing by Mass Transit Railway Corp.



Very briefly:

The Stock Exchange of Singapore will double the length of its trading session to 12 hours starting Monday to accommodate the expected interest in Singapore Telecom, which is to be listed that day.

 Wellcome Co., a store chain owned by Dairy Farm International Holdings Ltd., signed a 15-year lease for 500,000 square feet (46,500 square meters) of warehouse space at the ATL Center in Hong Kong. China Venturetech Investment Corp., a state-owned company, and Goldman Sachs (Asia) Ltd. have paid \$180 million for a 30 percent share of a power plant in Shandong province.

 China's indirect trade with Taiwan is expected to total \$9.3 billion this year, a 25 percent rise over 1992, Beijing's official China Daily reported Taiwan's Council for Economic Planning and Development said its key barometer, a composite of nine indicators, rose to 23 points in September, a level indicating robust economic activity, from 22 in August,

 China's State Statistics Bureau predicted that inflation and growth in gross national product would both run at 10 percent next year, Tokai Bank Ltd. halved its pre-tax earnings estimate for the six months ended Sept, 30 to 12 hillion yen (\$114 million).

 Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry said sales at large retailers feil 3.7 percent in September year-on-year to 1.53 trillion ven. 4F\. Blamberg, 4P, 4FP, Reuters

Murdoch Share Plan Fought

SYDNEY - Australian institutional investors are fighting a plan by Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News Corp., to issue "super vot-ing" shares that could strengthen his family's control of the worldwide publishing, hroadcasting and entertainment company, several executives said Wednesday.

News Corp. has asked the Australian Stock Exchange to waive a rule that forbids inequality of vot-

ing rights among ordinary shares. "We espoused the principle of one share, one vote, and some of our individual members expressed concern about the specifics of the News Corp. proposal," the executive director of Australian Investment Managers Group, Ian Matheson, said, The Murdoch family now holds

just over 30 percent of News Corp 's ordinary shares. (AFP, AFX)

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SPORTS

White Sox Slugger Joins Ranks of Highest Paid

The Associated Press NEW YORK — Frank Thomas of the Chicago White Sox, who has played less than 31/2 seasons in the major leagues, has a contract exten-sion believed to put him among the top five on the salary list.

Thomas, who was paid a \$900,000 base salary last year. agreed Tuesday to a four-year contract extension through 1998 worth about \$28 million.

The team gets two option years that could make the deal worth about \$42 million for six seasons. The first baseman was already signed for 1994 at \$2.5 million.

This was something that didn't have to he done this year, but I appreciate it," Thomas said in a statement issued by the team.

Seven players filed for free agency Tuesday, including the San Francisco Giants' second baseman Robby Thompson, who hit .312 with 19 homers and 65 runs batted

Cincinnari Reds' second base-Mets' third haseman Hnward tion against repeal free agency Johnson also were among those filing, as were White Sox pitcher Tim relieves the Mets' third haseman Hnward tion against repeal free agency within a five-year period; outfielding, as were White Sox pitcher Tim

Beicher, Oakland second baseman Mark Eichhorn and shortstop Dick Jerry Browne, Seattle catcher Dave Schofield. Valle and Colorado pitcher Bruce

Hurst filed after the Rockies decided to give him a \$400,000 and prevent free agency was buyout rather than exercise a \$3 million option.

The New York Yankees told Mike Witt they would give him a \$5500,000 huyout rather than exercise his \$3 million option. Witt was are eligible to file by the Nov. 7 3-3 in 11 games during his three-year deal and was paid \$8 million to pitch 461/3 innings.

The list of those potentially eligi-ble dropped by two when the California Angels put infielder Kurt Stillwell nn unconditional release waivers and the White Sox exercised their 1994 optinn nn catcher Mike LaValliere, worth the major league minimum, currently \$109,000. The Pittsburgh Pirates

National League manager of the year, The Associated Press reportcontract worth \$1.9 million. The Turonto Blue Javs said they wouldn't offer salary arbitration to man Bip Roberts and New York three players covered by the restric-

The three may file for free agency starting Friday. In Henderson's case, the right to offer arbitration waived by the Blue Jays when they acquired him from Oakland on

deadline. They can talk specific money terms only with their former club until Nov. 8, when they become free to sign with any team.

■ Dusty Baker Honored Dusty Baker, who in his first season nn the job led the San Francisco Giants to their most victories since 1962, but just a second-place finish behind the Atlanta Braves in the West Division, has been vnted

ed from New York. Baker received 15 first-place votes in balinting by the Baseball Writers Association, four more than Jim Fregosi of the NL cham-pion Philadelphia Phillies.

Baker got nine second-place votes and three thirds for 105 pnints, with five points being awarded for a first-place vote, three for a second and one for a third-

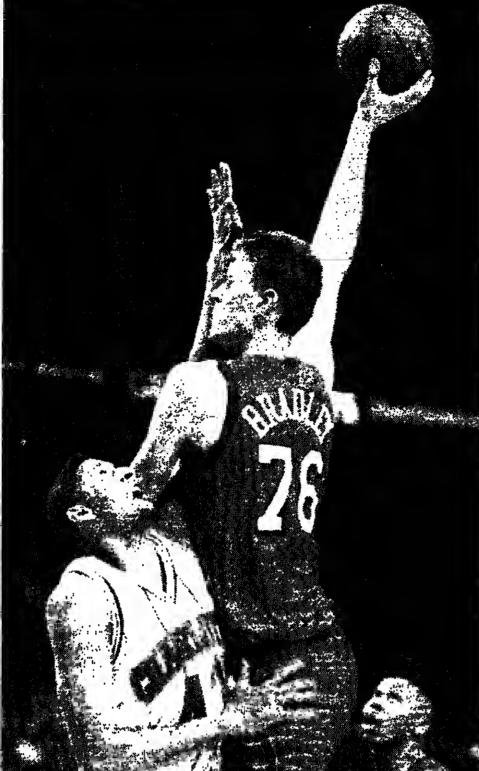
Fregosi got 11 seconds and four thirds for 92 points. Felipe Alou of the Montreal Expos and Bobby Cox of the Braves tied for third with 27 points each,

Don Baylor, a rookie manager who took the Cnlnrado Rockies to a sixth-place finish in the NL West. received one third-place vote and one point.

■ Swallows Are Near Title

Takahiro Ikeyama drove in the only run with a sacrifice fly as the Yakult Swallows beat the Seibu Lions, 1-0, Wednesday to move to within one victory of winning their first Japan Series in 15 years. The Central League champinn

Swallows lead the best-of-seven series by three games to one going into Game 5 on Thursday against the defending champion Linns of the Pacific League.



Shawn Bradley, the Philadelphia 76ers' rookie center, shooting over LeRon Ellis during the 76ers 138-126 preseason loss to the Hornets in Charlotte, North Carolina. Bradley had 15 points.

Off-the-Wall Rodman Gives San Antonio New Strength Off the Boards "Not bad." said Riley as he lifted Rodman's baseball cap and By Clifton Brown

NEW YORK - Dennis Rodman will say to your face what many people say behind his back. "Off the court, I'm a out," said

the San Antonio Spurs' talented but eccentric forward. But the Spurs, who were in New York to play the Knicks in a preseason game, are gambling that Rodman's antics will be overshadowed by what he brings to the

San Antonio made one of the National Basketball Association's most interesting between-seasons deals, sending Sean Elliott and David Wood to the Detroit Pistons for Rodman, one of the game's best rebounders and defenders.

Rodman has averaged more than 18 rebounds a game each of the last two seasons, and has been named to the NBA's first-team all-defensive team in each of the last five.

Pairing Rodman and David Robinson on the front line should make the Spurs one of the league's best defensive teams. And Rod-man, who helped the Pistons win two NBA championships, remains one of the league's most intriguing athletes, a forward who can be a dominant player while taking only four or five shots a game.

But with Rodman's game comes his personality.

He was constantly at odds last season with the Pistons' coach, Ron Rothstein, Rodman missed practices regularly. He was suspended for several games early in the sea-son, but that did nothing to deter his disrupove behavior. It did cost Rothstein his job.

Last February, while upset over a family matter, Rodman was found by the police asleep in his truck in the parking lot at the Pistons' arena, with a rifle in the truck, The Pistons are glad Rodman is

gone, especially because they ac-quired Elliott, an All-Star small forward who at 25 years old is seveo years younger than Rodman. "I was with the guy a solid year, and I still can't figure out if be wanted to get out of Detroit, or if

he was just being Dennis Rod-man," said Don Chaney, now the Pistons' coach. "I know for a fact that be's great

player, but he's a free sprit. He's a player that has his own rules. I felt t was better for both parties to

Even the trade was delayed a few lays because the Pistons could not find Rodman.

"I didn't want anybody to find

me," Rodman said. long. I was in Vegas, L.A., Sacra-mento. Like I said, I'm a nut off the court. I want to do what I want to

do. A lnt of people say I'm unbalanced. How many people are teally balanced? Everybody has a little craziness in them. I have a lot." And make no mistake, Rodman is still his own man. Take his hair for instance. It is bleached blond and trimmed sbort on the sides. Even the Knicks' coach, Pat Riley,

could not resist taking a peek when

be passed Rodman in the hall.

checked out the hairstyle.

"You wouldn't tolerate something like this, would you, coach?," . Rodman asked Riley.

Riley laughed and walked away, But John Lucas, the Spurs coach, does not have the luxury of walking away. If Rodman plays the way he can, the Spurs can be a dark-horse contender in the Western Conference. If Rodman becomes a problem, he could ruin the Spurs' chances for a successful sea-

Asked whether he worried that Rodman would be disruptive, Lu-cas said: "No. He set the ground rules when he came. He told me what it was going to be like. But . seriously, I care about him. And the bottom line is 1 know what I'm getting as a player."

Lucas said he can relate to Rodman's free spirit.

Some people raised their eyebrows when Lucas, a former cocaine addict, was named the Spurs' coach last season. But be quickly showed his ability to communicate and to motivate.

Those skills will be tested with Rodman. After a practice here, all

'A lot of people say I'm unbalanced. How many people are really balanced? Everybody has a little craziness in them. I have a lot.

Dennis Rodman

the Spurs got on the team bus ex-cept Rodman. A few minutes later. Lucas came back into the arena. and retrieved his star forward from the Knieks' locker room.

Yet Rodman remains well-liked hy opposing players, not only because he is a great player, but also because be is fun-loving and has a sense of humor. He was a favorite of fans in Detroit, a player who never hesitated to dive into the seats for a loose ball.

And Rodman's stamina is legendary. He can play 48 minutes if he has to, then ride an exercise bike. for an bour after the game.

Both Lucas and Rodman think the change of scenery will do him good. Asked whether he was the kind of cosch who would be good for Rodman, Lucas said, "Rodman is the type of player who will be good for me.

Rodmao said: "This is my chance to prove myself again as a player. I think the guys will follow my lead, seeing me give 110 percent. I want to give everything I have."

Will he change off the cnurt?
"I like duing strange things,"
Rodman said. "It's not a show, it's" not an act. It's me."

Dodger Owner Foresees A True 'World' Series

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — In the 1993 World Series, the Philadelphia Phillies played the Toronto Blue Jays for the baseball championship

The 2003 World Series might pit the Los Angeles Dodgers against the Samsung Lions, or Tokyo's Yonumber in San Francisco, for the champinnship of the world, says Peter O'Malley, the owner of the Dodgers.

The Samsung and Yomiuri rosters by then could include players named Smith and Jones, the Dodgers' and Giants' lineups may list Kim and Yoshihara.

"The world is getting smaller and baseball is grawing rapidly," O'Malley said. "I think there may be a true World Series within 10 years. It's got a good chance of

in not many years, you will see television super stations carrying said. "I think now the number's at games internationally; you will be 86. able to watch the Dodgers play Yomiuri in Japan.

playing the champion of North ing in other places as well, like

The Dodgers have hosted amateur as pros. and Korea, and coaches from Nica-excióng picture."

DENNIS THE MENACE

ragua, Russia, China, the Netherlands, Italy and Australia.

O'Malley also built the first park

for amateur baseball in China. Later this month, the Dodgers will become the first major league team to play in Taiwan, then will play in Fukuoka, Japao. The Brooklyn Dodgers played in Japan mituri Giants against their opposite in 1956. After the O'Malley family moved the team to Los Angeles in 1962, the Dodgers returned to Ja-

pan in 1966. International interest io baseball has accelerated quickly since it became an Olympic sport, Peter O'Malley said. The International Olympic Committee voted in 1986, two years after baseball was a demonstration sport at Dodger Stadi-um during the Los Angeles Olympics, to make the game a medal

"I believe before that were maybe 30 or 40 countries that bad orga-nized amateur baseball." O'Malley

"Countries that are very involved in the Olympics, like China, The first step toward a global like Russia, feel they must compete World Seties. O'Malley said. very well in anything that's an Olympic sport. Baseball is spread-

"More countries have pro base cause of television revenue or mer-ball; Italy's talking about baving a chandising revenue or some busi-pro league. And, of course, there's a ness reason. It will come because great mystique about Cuba, which the appetite for it is there, because has dominated amateur baseball the people in Korea, in Taiwan, in for the past 10 or 15 years, and how Japan, want in see American base-ball." good their players are. It will be interesting to see whether they re-O'Malley has has traveled to lease some of their players to play many countries, including China outside the country, or whether and Russia, to promote the game, they will compete internationally

and professional teams from many nations, including Nigeria, Japan over the warld that add up to an

PEANUTS

BLONDIE

Jordan Book Is a Profile in Confusion

The Associated Press CHICAGO - Michael Jordan's autobiography reveals a man in conflict about what be wants from

"Rare Air: Michael on Michael," Jordan hints at retirement. which came while the book was fourth National Basketball Associ-

And he says he wants mure time with his family but wants to try other professional sports. "Rare Air," from Collins Publishers of San Francisco, is due in

bookstores Nov. 4. Excerpts were Esquire magazine.

schedule are hard on his three chilpublished in the November issue of The book went to press in July.

Jordan retired from the Chicago

Bulls on Oct. 6. The team won its

third straight NBA championship ball, I'll get more in tune with all the details of their lives."

"When I leave the game I'll leave oo top." he wrote. "That's the only like to do, either when I'm through leave after my feet bave slowed, my bands aren't as quick or my eyesight isn't as sharp."

A few pages later: "What's left? A fourth title. And then just keep it

"The only thing that matters to me nnw is winning championships.
I don't care about individual awards or accolades." He says he knows his life and

"Right naw, I can't be there for Little League practice. I can't be there to help with their homework. I want to do those things."

"Once I get away from basket-

But later: "One thing I would way I'll walk away. I don't want to playing or one of these summers leave after my feet bave slowed, my when I do have free time, is play

"I'm serious about trying base-ill. Bo Jackson did it. He's inspired me."

Jackson played both American football with the Los Angeles Raiders and baseball with the Kansas City Royals before a degenerative hip disease required radical hip replacement surgery. He returned to play basehall with the Chicagn White Sox.

Jordan, an excellent golfer, also muses on his desire to play that sport; gulf: "It really will be a hobby, a very difficult and demanding hobby, but a hobby nonetheless. If

I win, great. But I am going to try to play it professionally."

"Rare Air" does appear to settle one question, though.

"I wouldn't get the bug to come back. No way. There isn't that much bug in the world," Jordan wrote. "I would not come back under any circumstances. My pr wouldn't let me come back."

"No amount of money could make me play even an extra game, much less an extra year. If the Bulls want to give me \$50 million, then fine. Give it to me for all those years that I was underpaid. But don't ask me to play when I don't want to play, when I know in my heart it's nni going to be there when I step ontn the court. I'm not going to be some sideshow so you can make more money."

CALVIN AND HOBBES

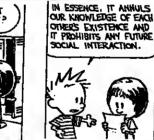


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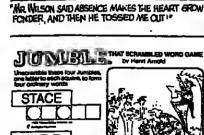
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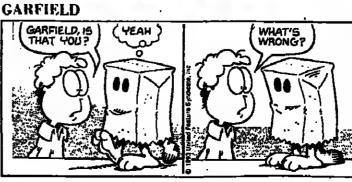




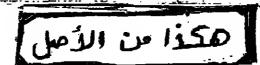
BUT YOU HAVE

NO MONEY









SPORTS

U.S. Warns of Jail For Cup Hooligans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches DOHA, Qatar — The United States would grant visas for Iraqi soccer players if they qualify for World Cup finals next year, but the authorities would not be so welcoming to unruly fans from any country, an official of the organizing committee said Wednesday.

Ed Best, a former FBI official who is senior vice president of the USA '94 World Cup organizing committee, said a commitment to let any team, even Iraq, enter the United States if it qualifies would

But Best, in Qatar for the Asian qualifying tournament, gave a clear warning to football's hooligan ele-

"Those that have things other than football in miod may expect to stay longer than planned," he said, indicating they would likely be arrested and brought up on

One recurring criticism of efforts to combat hooliganism in Europe has been the tactic of arresting troublemakers and then deporting them without pressing charges. Earlier, Sepp Blatter, the general-secretary of football's governing

body, said that he had been told by a U.S. official that hooligans would witness the comfort of American

The United States and Iraq have been at odds since Iraqi forces in-vaded Kuwaii in 1990. U.S. forces

Israel Says Peace Accord With PLO

JERUSALEM -- Israel, despite peace talks with the Palestine Libera-

The statement came after the deputy foreign minister. Yossi Beilin, met

International Olympic Committee officials have said they would con-

sider Palestinian applications to field an Olympic team for the first time.

since Israel and the PLO recognized each other in September. The IOC

has rejected such applications to the past, partly because PLO guerrillas

killed 1-1 Israeli athletes at the 1972 Olympics in Munich. Recognition by the IOC would bolster Palestinian claims to statehood, to which Israel

tion Organization, will oppose the participation of the "State of Palestine" at the Olympics, the Israeli Foreign Ministry said,

Doesn't Extend to Olympic Games

led the international coalition that drove occupying the troops out in

The six-team Asia group also in-cludes Iran and North Korea, both also out of favor with the U.S. North Korea has no chance to gain a berth in the finals.

Iraq and Iran both could still gain a place in the finals. "At the conclusion of this tour-

nament it is my understanding that the chairman and chief executive officer of the organizing committee, Alan Rothenburg, will make a statement, Best said. "The statement will welcome whoever are the qualifying teams as well as congrai-ulating them."

He said the committee would respect any suggestion by soccer's governing body, FIFA, on issuing accreditations to Iraqi journalists to cover the finals whether or not their country qualifies.

But he declined to say whether President Saddam Hussein's son. Udai, who is president of the Iraqi Football Association, would be

Best said U.S. police forces had woken up to the hooligan threat and were gearing up to control it effectively. "Hooliganism is new to us and it

is a phenomenon we are not used he said. "But we have learned the tactics and techniques other countries use to conquer that prob (Reuters, AFP, UPI)



Fans celebrating in Charlotte after they got the news that the North Carolina city would field one of two NFL expansion teams.

NFL Picks Charlotte, Delays 2d Choice

By Leonard Shapiro

Washington Post Service
CHICAGO — National Football League owners have granted an expansion team to Charlotte, North Carolina, but have not been able to decide on the second of the two cities that will field teams beginning with the 1995

The NFL commissioner, Paul Tagliabue. said Tuesday night that the secood team will not be determined until the owners meet again on Nov. 30. Baltimore: St. Louis, Missouri; Memphis, Tennessee, and Jacksooville, Florida, all remain in contention for the second team, he said.

Tagliabue said the NFL finance-expansioo committee made a "unanimous recommendation" to the 28 team owners, who also were in complete agreement on Charlotte. That team, to be known as the Carolina Panthers, is the first to join the NFL since Tampa Bay and Scattle began play in 1976.

The Panthers, the NFL's 29th club, will be run by Jerry Richardson, a former wide receiver for the Baltimore Colts and the owner of a chain of restaurants. The general manager will be Mike McCormack, the former general manager of the Seahawks and a former player and coach with the Cleveland Browns. agliabue said the owners were "unable to

that "no amount of discussion today" would have reached a resolution. Twenty-one of the 28 owners would have had to vote for ooe of the lour remaining cities for a decision to bave been made.

Though representatives of each group insisted they were confident, St. Louis and Baltimore are believed to be battling for the other franchise.

The muddled St. Louis ownership seemed to be resolved with the appearance of Stanley Kroenke, a Missouri businessman said to be worth \$500 million, before the 28 owners.

Asia Tournament **Leaves Fireworks** On Playing Field

By Christopher Clarey New York Times Service

DOHA, Qatar - For those who stocked up on sunblock and made the long trek here expecting political strife and diplomatic incidents, it has been, thus far, an antichimactic fortnight.

For those who came in search of

a competitive soccer tournament, Doha has been a paradise (and you can be certain that Doha doesn't often get called a paradise).

Heading into Thursday's final matches, five of the six Asian teams in Qatar still have a chance of joining the field for next year's World Cup Finals in the United States.

Only two teams will earn berths, and only Japan and Saudi Arabia are masters of their own fates. Both the Japanese and Saudis can qualify for the first time with victories on Thursday. If they stumble, the window of opportunity will swing open for South Korea, Iraq and to a lesser degree, Iran, which will be handicapped in any tiebreaker by its poor goal differential.

The outcome will not take long to determine. To ensure fair conditions, the three matches will take place simultaneously in three diflerent stadiums. This would pose a problem in most cities of 250,000, but with its wealthy rulers' pen-chant for sport. Doha is to stadiums what Los Angeles is to drive-

Saudi Arabia, the closest thing to a home team to this tournament, will play Iran in 40,000-seat Kha-lifa Stadium. Meanwhile, in smaller venues on opposite sides of town. Japan will play Iraq and Sooth Korea will play North Korea in yet another match that sounds provocative but probably won't be any more contentious than Iraq's incident-free encounters with Iran and Saudi Arabia

North and South have met five times since 1989, with the South Koreans holding a 3-1 advantage, with one tie. The two nations fielded a joint team at the world youth

although relations are currently tense because of North Korea's refusal to cooperate with nuclear to-

The match is still a bit sensitive, but it's really no big deal like it was a few years ago," said Lee Young Soo, a South Korean official.

Though peace has been the rule here on the steamy, well-air-condi-tioned shores of the Gulf, all has not been sweetness and light. Two coaches, Iraq's Adnan Dirjal and Saudi Arabia's Jose Candido, have jetted off into unemployment. Dirjal was ousted after an openinggame loss and replaced with the more experienced Ammu Baba. Candido, a laid-back Brazilian, resigned Sunday night after being or-dered by Saudi officials to change his goalkeeper to the second half of his team's draw with Iraq.

"All three goalkeepers are very good; it will be difficult to choose," said Candido's diplomatic replacement, Mohammed Khrashe.

Much will be at stake on Thursday. In the United States, athletes get their seven-ligure contracts be-fore they start the season. In these sun-soaked environs, the big re-wards usually come afterward. The Iranians reportedly have been promised a trip to Mecca if they alify. The Iraqis would receive homes and antomobiles: the Saudis gold bars or cold cash. The members of its world-championship under-17 team in 1989 received an estimated \$100,000 apiece from

various benefactors. Such riches would do little to improve Asia's chances next year, however. The level of soccer here to this tournament was noticeably lower than at comparable levels to Europe and South America, although indications are that the region will get a third berth for the 1998 World Cup after it joins forces with

Crowds also have been small, with the exception of matches in-volving the Saudis. Because the event was televised live locally, Qataris generally preferred to stay out of the heat. This should have come as no surprise to organizers. Though over 1,000 Japanese fans made the trip to Doha, the idea from the beginning was to avoid large to asses of supporters with different and potentially conflicting agendas. Holding the tournament in a larger, less-neutral nation would have made for more atmosphere. It also would have made for greater security risks.

SIDELINES

with Israeli sports officials.

remains opposed.

Egg Pelters Are Arrested

MOORESTOWN, New Jersey (AP) — Two teenagers were arrested after the bome of Philadelphia Phillies relief pitcher Mitch Williams was pelted with eggs by youngsters showing their displeasure with his performance in the World Series.

Hours after Williams gave up the series-winning home run against Torooto on Saturday, the police said liams's house. The pitcher was oot at home. When the police arrived, most of the youths fled,

but a 17-year-old and a 16-year-old were arrested. Both were released to their parents and could face harassment charges, the police said.

Officers had been patrolling the area since Oct, 20, Tafter at least two death threats against Williams for blowing a five-run lead in Game 4 of the series.

No Return for McGuigan

LONDON (Reuters) - Former world featherweight boxing champion Barry McGuigan of Ireland said on Wednesday that he had rejected the idea of making a comeback after a four-year absence. McGuigan, 32, told a London newspaper that he

had been "tempted" by offers. "But I can tell you, hand on heart, that I will never fight again," he said. Suggestions of a return by the former World Boxing Association champion surfaced on Monday when McGuigan said be had been offered a three-fight deal.

It's a Football, Not a Blimp

AUBURN, Alabama (AP) - Terry Daniel of Auburn, who leads collegiate punters with a 48.3-yard average, was cleared of wrongdoing after the Southeastern Conference checked for helium in the balls he

"I heard the ball had been sent to Birmingham to test the contents of it," Daniel said. "I couldo't believe

Mississippi State coach Jackie Sherrill accused Auburn of using doctoring footballs after Daniel punted twice for a 56.5 yard average in Mississippi State's loss to Auburn on Oct. 9. The ball was confiscated the following Saturday against Florida after Daniel's first two puots traveled 55 and 71 yards. League officials found no irregularities in the ball Daniel was using. · Earl Banks, former football coach and athletic director at Morgan State University in Baltimore, died of an apparent heart attack in Baltimore on Wednesday. Banks was inducted last year into the College Football Hall of Fame. (AP)

Foreman Is Giving TV Sitcoms His Best Shot

By Tom Friend

New York Times Service HOLLYWOOD, California - "Lunch!" says the director, and the entire set is in a footrace for

You coming. George? "No." George answers.

"You ate?"

'An apple and an orange." George answers. George Foreman, the man who once ate himself into house and bome, is starving himself. That is not the camera humming; that is his stomach gurgling.

They make sure to bring two things to a Hully-wood set — the script and the doughnuts — but Big George has got his paws around only one of them: the script. He remembers his lines better than what he are the night before. He and food have filed for divorce.

His lucky charm used to be cheeseburgers, but this is how retirement, at 44, has altered Foreman's life. If you thought his boxing career was a situation comedy, get a load of this: He is about to star in a genuine sitcom, "George," starting Nov. 5 on ABC. He practically plays himself. His character. George Foster, is a retired heavyweight champion who loafs around the bouse while his wife, Maggie, works as an innercity Houston school counselor.

George drops by one day, sees five children treating her like a rag doll and takes them on as his personal project. Next thing he knows, his home is their home, and he forms a recreation

inspired him. A boy and his mother were sitting in the boxing gym of Foreman's brother Roy one day in the mid 1980's when the mother pleaded for George to train her son. Foreman told her: "Boxing won't help him; he'll become a bigger

fool. Bring him to church."

The child went burglarizing instead. "Two months later I inquired about the boy," Foreman said, "and they told me he'd tried rob-bing a store. Shot the storekeeper. When I heard that, I almost panicked. I'd had this kid right in front of me. Which is why Foreman boxed again, to form

the youth center. If nothing else, then, Foreman's new show proves that television can imitate life. The question is whether his show can last.

couldn't move, couldn't train. I had a television pounds and staying famished. set, and all I looked for was something to make me laugh. And only one show did: Granny on the I'm trying to stay unnatural," he said.

that 'Ha.' Even if they laugh and say. That boy's has been rewritten. "It's killing me," he said.

If he bad time to work out, he might try a bag Ali and he covered up. Joe Frazier, too. To have a of chips. When he boxed, be was either in the gym life where everyone's alraid of you and then this m is whether his show can last.

"I just want people at hospitals to laugh,"
of chips. When he based, be was either in the gym
or the refrigerator, and his weight would bover
around 260 pounds. But now, with his member-"My brother had a stroke in 1990, and I ship card to Gold's Gym gathering dust, he is 273

"It's dangerous because I'm a natural 315, and

"So. I want to be like Granoy. I just want to get in the next morning and finds out the entire scene

'I thought Hollywood was glamorous. This is a factory, man. I'm on the assembly line. I went into boxing to get away from work, and here I am working again.'

crazy,' and they switch the channel. Just give me

He is no actor, but he does have an instinct for humor. His news conferences used to be more entertaining than his lights. And his best props

were always hamburgers.

"I'd get a hamburger, sprinkle some salt on it, and I'd have instant energy," Foreman said in between tapings here on Sunset Boulevard last week, wearing a plaid Hollywood cap. "I'd eat two of them, and I could whip anybody."

"Junk food? That wasn't junk food," he said. The thing is, it is virtually a true story.

The real Foreman returned to boxing, after a long hiatus, to support a Houston youth center.

And, just like his TV show, a hoodlum child inspired him. A boy and his mother were sitting in the boxing gym of Fermi and the real food when you're not an athlete anymore. I never used a prescription when I fought. It was nothing but hamburgers, desserts and fruit. Give me another fight, and I'd fix it all up again. That is my medicine. When I'm dead and gone, they'll say, 'How did here. cream.' They'll ask, 'Low fat ice cream?' And, no, it won't be. Food got me my victories. Before I fought Holyfield. I'd go 17 miles hiking and running on the road. I'd get back and tell my wife,

'Don't tell me what not to eat." But be will not even sniff at a hamburger

"Now that I'm not boxing," be said, "I've got to ear how a doctor would want. Honestly, my only concern is to keep my weight down. I want to live until 144. Gaining weight scares me. If I'm a baby and my parents took me to the doctor's down in the dumps nowadays, it's because I ate that extra beloing.

In boxing, all be had to memorize was the

fight's starting time.
"I thought Hollywood was glamorous." he said. "This is a factory, man. I'm on the assembly line. The last job f had was 1964. I took a job as a helper for n moving company. I picked up furni-ture for \$1.25 an hour. I wanted to prove f was the strongest man in the world. Well, after one 15bour day of backbreaking work, that's when I said I've got to do something for my life. I went into boxiog to get away from work, and here I am

working again."

Bill Cosby has something to do with this. Smitten with Foreman's personality, the actor-producer Tony Danza, a former boxer himself, came up with a sitcom for the fighter. Two other producers were courting Foreman, too, so Foreman called Cosby. "Cosby said 1 could must Tony," Foreman said.

And now Danza and Foreman are a tag-teat

"For a while, I didn't think this TV deal was for me," Foreman said. "Actors act like they're something special. I'm a guy if you can't stop and chat with me, then I've lost a great gift. But Tony said, 'People think TV has ruined the family, and, if that's so, let's fix it.' He dido't have to say any more. I followed him like a puppy."
"Tony pushes me," Foreman continued. "He's

as vicious as Archie Moore was to me as a trainer. babies back. I got in the ring with Muhammad

guy, Tony, comes up and says let's go. I love it. Some would like people to be afraid of them; I like people not to be afraid."

One problem: George isn't sleeping at night, and gulps coffee on the set while everyone else sips European bottled water. He has always been why I had so many first- and second-round knockouts," he said. "I was too tired to go further." But now he's averaging only three hours of sleep in his Los Angeles hotel suite.
"I don't go in bed now," he said. "I stay up all night. The most entertaining thing I do is think. I

love being with George." He is about to have 30 million judges, instead

After the debut of his Nov. 5 pilot, "George" will air every Saturday night at 8 P.M., going head-to-head against a popular series, "Cops." If "George" sails, he becomes a household name; if it fails, he becomes a boxer again.

"If I'd known it'd be this kind of work, I'd go back for four more fights," Foreman said, "Boxing was simple. I had all these guys bluffed by my legendary power. All f had to do was grunt like I was mad, and for the next six minutes, they'd be avoiding my power. Even though I don't have any. I got it down to a science. Like against Tommy Morrison. I'd bluff, bluff. When I needed a rest, I'd grunt, he'd run, and I'd say, Thanks,

"But I've got one more fight in me," he said. "I'd like to go out a winner, Henry Holmes, my attorney, is trying to negotiate with someone I can beat. Like Pee Wee Herman. I think I can beat him, although he wants me down to his weight. But, oo, honestly, I want to box again. I'll be 45 in January, and that'd be almost unheard of. The kids on the set, I tell them, 'Tm almost 50 years old, and the heavyweight champion is afraid of me."

Riddick Bowe? "That's right, he's alraid of me," Foreman said.
"If Riddock Bowe signs to fight George Foreman, Riddock Bowe can take himself a paycheck of \$50 million. Could be a great fight, but his people don's say anything. I've gone to those guys on several occasions, but they want easy touches.
Guys like Michael Dokes."
"But, you want to know the real truth?" he

asked. "I want to box so I can eat again."

Czechs-Slovaks Shut Out Cyprus, **Keep Hopes Alive**

The Associated Press

LONDON - The team from former Czechoslovakia kept its World Cup soccer hopes alive Wednesday with a 3-0 victory over Cyprus in Kosice, Slovakia.

A draw or victory by Cyprus would have climinated the Representation of Czechs and Slovaks. and would have guaranteed Belgium one of the two qualifying spots from Europe's Group Four. Instead, the stage is set for a dramatic final day of qualifying. Four countries — Belgium, Roma-nia, Wales and the Czech-Slovak team - are still in the running, and each has one game remaining Nov. 17. Belgium hosts the Czech-Slovak squad, and Belgium will qualify with a win or tie. Romania qualifies if it wins or draws at Wales, while Wales needs a two-goal victory to

assure its place. In other World Cup qualifying matches Wednesday, involving teams that have been eliminated from contention for the finals, Tur-key beat Poland, 2-1, in Istanbul and Israel tied Austria, 1-1, in Tel

Israel, which had lost all its home games this season, entered the game with hopes of a victory after last week's stunning 3-2 defeat of France, one of Europe's best teams,

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TUESDAY'S RESULTS dros 9 [Recch, Bowen]; Q-Lindorry 5 (Young), Third Paried: Q-Rucinsky 4 (Sun-din, Ricci) lop), Stots on sout; P 5-17-4-29, II 8-17-7-32, Godfles-P, Royssel, Q, Flort.

Los Anseles

Los Anseles

M.Y. Islanders

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First Perfed: N.Y.-Kite 4 | Kurvers); [ep].
N.Y.-Turgeon 3 (Kins, Thomas); [bp] N.Y.Thomas 4 [Hopue, Acton]; N.Y.-Thomas 5 | Malaintov, Turgeon] [bp]. Second Paried:
N.Y.-Krupp 3 (McInnis, Deteomo); N.Y.McInnis 7 | Malaintov, Dalgorno). Third Perfet. ed: N.Y.-King S (Thomas, Turgeon) 199). Shots on goal: L.A. 8-20-10—38, N.Y. 21-7-7—35. Gogiles—L.A., Stauber, Hrudey, N.Y., Hexkall. 0 1 1-0

First Period: W-Zhamnov 4 (Selante, Ulanov): W-Emerson 7 (Borsalet; (sh)W-Thochuk 7 (Nurminen) jsh), Second Period: FStrudiond 2 (Hough, Greenlaw). Third Sect. TEOGRAP / INUMENTAL SHIP SECOND TO THE PET-ed: F.Strudignd 3 (Severys, Housh); Ish) W-Berseto 3 (Altranov, Emerson); Isp), W-Se-tence? Jeni. Skets oo goel; W1-87-24, F12-11 17-34, Goolles-W. Essenac, F. Fitzoatrick, St. Leets 8 2-2 Chicago 5 3 3-7

hom 3 (Moranment), Second Period: C-Todd:)Matteau, Bellour); C-Lemieux ? (Grohom. B. Sutter); C-Murphy &)R. Sutter, Roenick). Surrer: C-Murrery B 1R. Surrer: Resence: Third Period: C-Resence: Strain); SL-Butcher 1 (Huli, Shanahon) (sh); C-Mohleou 3 (8, Surter, Chellous Lep), IC-Roenicks 9 IR. Surter, Murrery I; SL-Ahlfer 8 (Hulf) (sh). Sharts on geal; S.L. 9-12-5-25. C 9-11-13-33. Gootles-San Jose 8 2 1—3 First Period; None. Second Period; S.J.-Lor-lanav 1 13vkora, Makarav1; (pp.). S.J.-Du-chesne 2 (Gaudreau, Zmolek), Triari Period;

5.J. Norton ? LERK Garmentor? (pp): E-Clos 5. Short on good; C 4-2-10-14. 5.1. 10-18-12-3 SOCCER

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BASKETBALL NBA Preseason

Attento 82, Dollos 77 Houston 101, Orlando 100 LA. Cilspers 102, Indiana Phoenix 191, Detroit 98 Boston 136, Socramento 125, OT Ceretand 100, Partiand ES

TRANSACTIONS

Notional Postboli Lacque
ATLANTA—Released John Shahlans, running back, Signed Arthony Welloce, running
back, and Chris Hekel, quarterback, from proctice seved. GREEN BAY-Cicimed Lance Zeno offen GREEN BAY—Cambe Lance Zeno arrest-sive linemon, off withers from Tomoc Boy. Placed James Compen, offersive linemon, on injured reserve. HOUSTON—Added Jeff Alm, defensive tockle, to delive roster, Walved Emanuel Martin, comercock, Placed Darryl Lewis. cornerbook, on Intured reserve

No book HOCKEY National Nation Leases
LA KINGS—Signed Darryl Sydor, leit
wing, to 3-year controct,
NEW JERSEY—Sent Peter Sidorkiewicz

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ART BUCHWALD

Sorry Betty, I Can't Say

WASHINGTON — One of the biggest problems of political next to you, and should be such as the biggest problems of political next to you, and should never be such as the biggest problems of political next to you. correctness is that it's cutting down sharply on compliments women are receiving these days. I am not talking about snide, sexist remarks that we all abhor, but rather those civilized exchanges between men and women that have always been part of our romantic culture.

Betty Burns, a co-worker on my floor, told me that compliment ahout her apdropped by 80 percent since PC became popular.

"It's hardly worth going to Neiman-Marcus any more. I have been using up hall my salary

hoping that Buchwald someone would say something nice about me, but everyone treats me like a potted

"I am certaio that it's oothing personal," I assured her. "Nobody wants to risk being sued anymore for talking to a woman."

She said. "I'm not asking for anything salacious. I just want a person to say something nice like What is the name of your hair-

"They could say that and there would probably be no repercus-sions. But suppose a guy makes the

Closing of Friel Play Another Blow to N. Y.

New York Tunes Service NEW YORK -The fall Broadway season absorbed another hlow when the producers of "Wonderful Tennessee," the Brian Friel play that just opened, announced that the show would

close Sunday, after just nine per-formances and 20 previews. The news of the play's closing is that have shaken the confidence of Broadway professionals io what had appeared to be the first promisiog autumn season io many years. Last week, the musical "Paper Mooo," which had been scheduled to open oo Broadway io December, closed after a tryout in

New Jersey.

next to you, and she charges him with verbal molestation? I know a lot of men who have clammed up concerning a woman's appearance because they can't afford the legal

'Il's no fuo getting up in the morning knowing that oo one will compliment you." Betty said.

"Of course, it isn't. But we're living in a litigious era where even a wink could be interpreted as sexual harassment. I had a friend - a good guy, raised by churchgoing parents. He remarked to a woman in his office, 'That's a lovely suit you're wearing.' She responded, 'Do you like the scarf?' And he replied, 'I could do without the scarf.' She sued him for \$25,000."

Betty's lip was quivering. "If I like the tie on a fellow in the office I

That's different. Nobody is going to read sexual overtones because a woman likes a man's tie. But if you're a man you never know how a woman will react when you tell her she bas beautiful shoes." "I don't think I'll dress up any more when I come to work," Betty

Be careful of that. The men may start making derogatory remarks about your clothes and that is more harassing to a woman than being dressed to kill."

"So what do I do?" "Just be yourself. Continue to buy out the store and when you come to work hope that some guy throws caution to the wind and tells you how much he likes your cashmere sweater. I know it's taking a big chance, but if there is someone out there who is not concerned about you suing him he could turn out to be Mr. Right."

Betty said that she would give it a try, but if it didn't work she was going to clothe herself at Goodwill Industries and cancel all her ap-

pointments at the beauty shop. She walked off and I thought to myself that PC bas its yin and its yang. While many women dress for men, the men can no longer tell them how nice they look. Fear has peneirated people's method of

Betty is a striking woman. I would have told her this, but I'd end up in court.

Lost Generation II? Rockers in Paris

By Mike Zwerin

PARIS — Elliott Murphy plays "post-Dylan wave" rock 'n' roll in France, Italy, Spain, Germany and Scandinavia when he's not writing novels and short stories that have been published in several European languages, none of them English. His feature stories have appeared in The New Yorker and Newsweek. He wrote a column in the French Rolling Stone and lives near the banks of the Seine with his French wife, Françoise, and his young son,

There comes a time when expatriates decide to go back or can no longer go back. After more than four years, he figures that

Mike Rimbaud. American despite s French name, wonders if one day he and Murphy and their fellow American rockers-in-Paris will be remembered like the writers in the '20s and '30s, some sort of Lost Generation Part II. The line goes from Jim Morrison through Johnny Thunders by way of, stretching the definition.

Murphy, who is 44, produced "Red Light" (Boucherie), the 29-year-old Rim-baud's top-notch new CD recorded in Paris. Many jazzmen and rockers come to Paris after getting nowhere in America. Rimbaud skipped the middle somehow. He sent a tape to the independent tabel Boucherie, they put it out right away, he moved to Paris two and a half years ago and even toured the Soviet Union (before the aborted putsch in 1991) before touring the United States (one of the songs on the album is "KG Baby").

Are they sorry they left New York?
"They don't want you to succeed over here, that's for sure," Murphy began. A lively discussion followed. When it turns out that a musician can make a living and he a respected creative artist in this land of 300 cheeses, good cheap wine and Conti-nental women, forget about making it in New York. They are still stuck there, we are considered rats who deserted a sinking ship. Our success is their failure.

"They're definitely jealous," Rimbaud said. "When I was coming to live in Paris, a lot of people in New York said, 'Oh, you're so lucky.' I have songwriter friends over there who have been struggling for years. Maybe they put out a record or two, but they mostly get day gigs to pay the rent, I haven't had a day gig since I got here." Murphy, who has recorded 16 albums

and has a solid if not mass reputation, worked as a legal secretary for a New York music-business law firm before he left for good in 1989. Tired of the struggle to make a living from music, he was thinking of becoming a lawyer. Clients would come in



Mike Rimbaud (front) and Elliott Murphy: the best of both worlds.

and say to the partners: "Isn't that Elliott Murphy typing out there? What's he doing that for?"

"The good thing about coming to Paris from New York," Rimbaud said, turning the cliche around, "is that Parisians are much less rude than New Yorkers. It's like you're already in shape."

The major record companies spent millions trying to break Murphy, but not much happened. If you don't make it the first time around, you're a "loser." (Rimband says that's one nice thing about France, they like losers.) Murphy was dropped. He still bears "a lot of resentment against the entire American music busioess" for the way he was treated. In the late 70s, he had a hit here with his song "Anastasia." He started coming over regularly. He "really loves France," loves going oo the road by the TGV high-speed train through beantiful Provence, Just think, he could have had a hil in Des Moines.

Rimbaud bears a resemblance to Jim Morrison without the pout: "I did a 12-day

lour in two weeks with my sack and my guitar and rode the TGV from town to

town. No airports. No hassles. It's so much easier. But actually I miss the energy of New York. I'd like to go back and forth."
"I'm not a Communist." Murphy laughed. "I'm not a terrorist. I'm not anti-American. But the last time I was over there I got stuck in the Pittsburgh airport and looking at the other people there, the way they were dressed, I felt like a Martian." "Yeah, but New York is different." Rim-

band sounded defensive. "You want the best of both worlds. Mike," Murphy observed. "New York night life and Parisian women. Actually, since I stopped drinking. New York has lost

a lot of its allure for me." When Murphy plays The Bottom Line in Greenwich Village, about twice a year, he always makes the announcement: "It's terrifying to be performing for an audience that understands everything you're saying." When he plays France, he tells them — in French: "Everybody's worried about immi-

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grants coming over and stealing your work. You may not realize it, but you're looking at one up here on stage. I took one of your women and I'm up here polluting your culture with American rock 'n' roll."

"There's no way me or Elliout are stealing anything." Mike objected. "People want to hear us because they like our songs. Io my opinion we add to the culture. I learned French because it's a beautiful inguage and I love it, but I sing in English. These people grew up with the Roll-

Murphy makes the analogy that "for the French to listen to rock in English is like Americans listening to opera in Italian. English is the language of rock 'n' roll, the French accept that. It's got nothing to do with cultural imperialism. But there's no doubt, I've seen it happening in the past year. Americans are becoming the enemy again. It comes from the top, from the bureaucracy, not rock fans. There are a lot more American rock musicians in Paris than people realize. But they're so integrated nobody even thinks of them as Americans any more."

"It usually has something to do with a woman," Rimbaud added.

Bruce Springsteen, who is a "sort of friend," told him his music seems more European than American. Murphy agrees: "I think there are Americans who have that sensibility in them, living abroad builds on it. There's a whole world out here. Once you've left, you can't go back again. I mean

"You can't sing cowboy songs again, that's for sure," Rimbaud added.

Murphy laughed: "There are more cowboy boots and Harley Davidsons in Paris than in New York.

"Yeah. And Johnny Hallyday's got half of them."

Murphy said that he likes Hallyday's hit "Quelque Chose de Tennessee," and was surprised when he learned it was about Tennessee Williams, not the state: "Imagine a hit about Tennessee Williams in America? Uobelievable! Actually, I've thought about singing it in English." When Murphy first came to Europe, he

was busking in the streets of Rome. He can ride a horse and he tried to get a role in a Sergio Leone movie. But they were filming in Spain and he ended up with a bit part in "Fellini Roma." When he performed there earlier this year, he sent Federico Fellini a copy of his latest CD. The filmmaker wrote him a letter saying thanks but unfortunately age had weakened his memory and he did not remember Murphy's "incisive perfor-mance" but he'd listen to the album and

good luck anyway.

Murphy framed the letter: "For me, that moment in Fellin's movie is what started my magical European musical experience."

PEOPLE

From Sultan of Brunei,

A Lot of Appreciation At the end of a five-day visit to Cyprus, Sultan Muda Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei left a "small token of appreciation" for the hotel staff. The richest man in the world, whose fortune is estimated at more than \$33 billion, sent an emissary with a bag and a note to the general manager of the Four Seasons. The bag contained \$170,000 — 1,700 \$100 wills - and the note expressed the sultan's thanks. All 320 members of the staff will get a share.

Toni Morrison, the 1993 Nobel laureate for literature, was enthusiastically received as she arrived in Stockholm to promote her book, 'Jazz." The tour, which had been planned before the prize announcement Oct. 7, has already taken Morrison to Copenhagen. She will also visit the Oslo Book Fair at the end of the week.

Sean Connery flew James Bondstyle via jetpack onto the stage of David Letterman's talk show and said reports of his death — or even his serious illness — are greatly exaggerated. Concery was reported hospitalized in London with throat cancer. The actor said he was treated for a throat condition that briefly left him unable to speak but the illness wasn't as serious as cancer. He didn't elaborate.

A Florida judge granted Loni Anderson's request that alimony and division of assets be worked out in California. Burt Reynolds wanted those issues decided in Florida, where the ex-couple lived with their adopted son. "What I'm trying to do is get these people to sit down somewhere, whether it's in Alaska, California or Florida." Judge Marc Cianca said.

David Richards has been named the chief theater critic of The New York Times, Janet Maslin the chief film critic and Vincent Camby the Sunday theater critic. Richards will succeed Frank Rich, who was named tast month to he an Op-Ed page columnist.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 4 & 15

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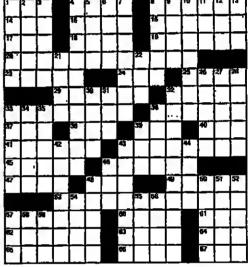
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O New York Times

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"I wonder 1t the little guy had tun today

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